

C 96-09-3374

REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE			Form Approved OMB No. 0704-0188	
Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 1 hour per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to Washington Headquarters Services, Directorate for Information Operations and Reports, 1215 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1204, Arlington, VA 22202-4302, and to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (0704-0188), Washington, DC 20503.				
1. AGENCY USE ONLY (Leave Blank)	2. REPORT DATE  January 1987	3. REPORT TYPE AND DATES COVERED  Final		
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE  Civil Violence in India		5. FUNDING NUMBERS		
6. AUTHOR(S)  Robert J. Levy				
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)  Federal Research Division Library of Congress Washington, DC 20540-4840		8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER		
9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)  N/A		10. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY REPORT NUMBER		
11. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES  Prepared under an Interagency Agreement		19960927 015		
12a. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY STATEMENT  Approved for public release; distribution unlimited.				
12b. DISTRIBUTION CODE				
13. ABSTRACT (Maximum 200 words)  This study is a two-volume reference work on civil violence in India. It is intended as a research aid for analysts engaged in political research on the subcontinent. The two volumes report, chronologically by states, major incidents of domestic unrest in India.  DTIC QUALITY INSPECTED 2				
14. SUBJECT TERMS  India Civil violence		15. NUMBER OF PAGES  173		
		16. PRICE CODE		
17. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF REPORT  UNCLASSIFIED	18. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE  UNCLASSIFIED	19. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF ABSTRACT  UNCLASSIFIED	20. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT  SAR	



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RESEARCH AID

## CIVIL VIOLENCE IN INDIA

*A Report Prepared under an Interagency Agreement  
by the Federal Research Division,  
Library of Congress*

*January 1987*

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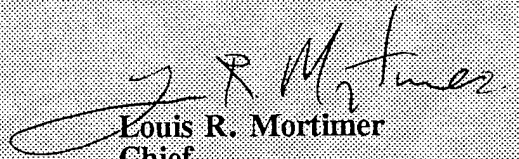
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## PREFACE

This study is a two-volume reference work on civil violence in India. It is intended as a research aid for analysts engaged in political research on the sub-continent. The two volumes report, chronologically by state, major incidents of domestic unrest in India. The information used in this report is derived primarily from Indian newspapers and magazines and is current as of January 1, 1987. This issue is the first of a series on the subject; updates of the abstracts are anticipated monthly, whereas the summaries will be updated in 3-month intervals.

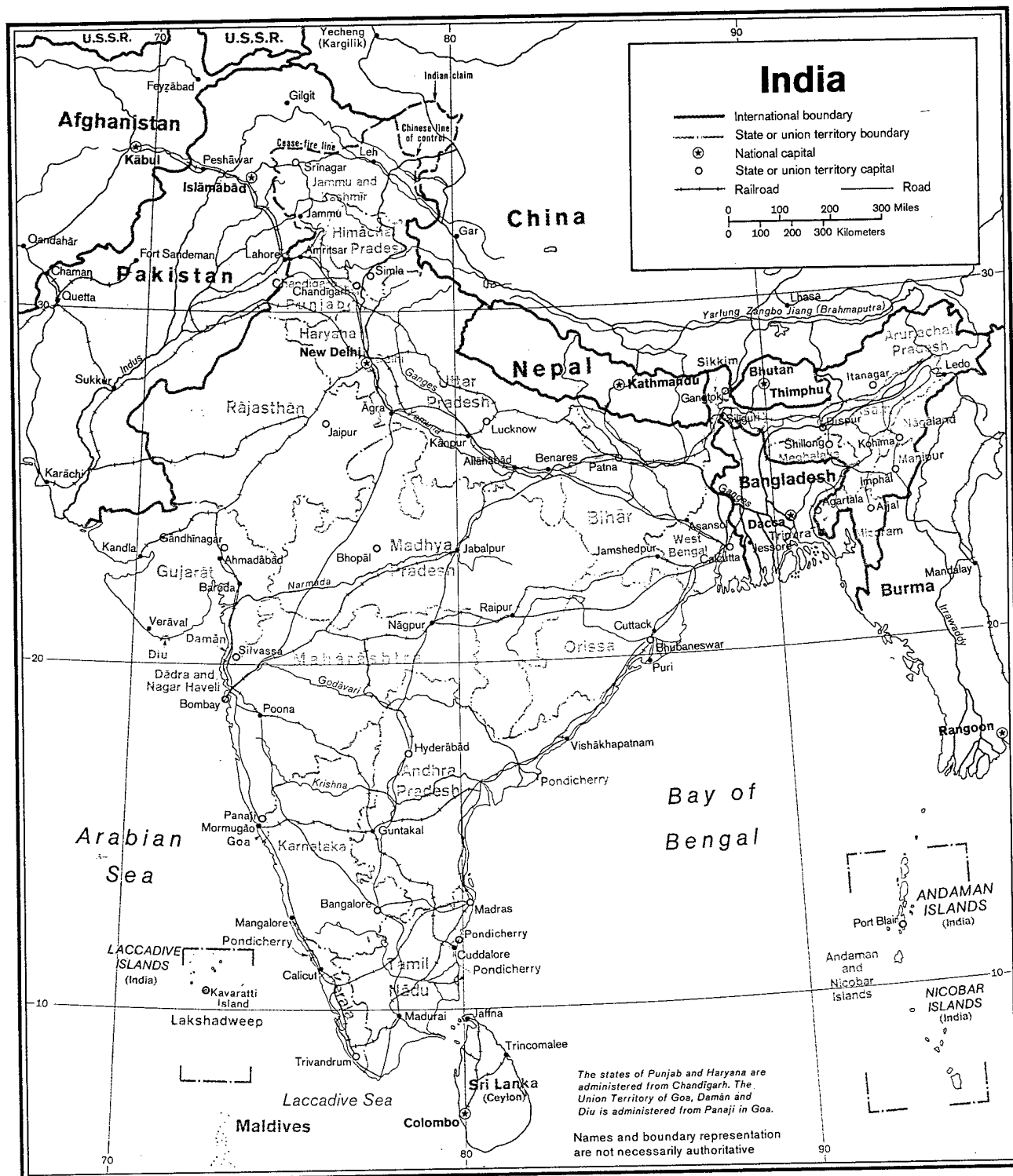
**RESEARCH AID**

**CIVIL VIOLENCE IN INDIA**

**Vol. I - Summaries**

## CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
1. CIVIL VIOLENCE IN INDIA.....	1
2. SUMMARIES.....	3
a. National Trends.....	3
b. Bihar.....	5
c. Delhi.....	6
d. Gujarat.....	6
e. Jammu and Kashmir.....	7
f. Maharashtra.....	8
g. Punjab.....	9
h. Tripura.....	11
i. Uttar Pradesh.....	11
j. West Bengal.....	12
k. Other States.....	13



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## 1. CIVIL VIOLENCE IN INDIA

Civil violence as an expression of social tension is a pervasive feature of Indian society, a daily occurrence ranging in form from small streetcorner confrontations to massive riots involving thousands of people and hundreds of casualties. The seeds of such conflict lie deep within the nature of the Indian state--a highly pluralistic and polyethnic polity characterized by widespread poverty and severely limited public resources. In many instances, the distribution of these scarce resources is the explicit cause of the conflict, whether in the sharing of canal waters or in the distribution of government jobs. In other cases an underlying scarcity has led to other forms of confrontation; the struggle for resources has forced individuals to seek security by banding together into competing communities, dividing frequently along the traditional lines of caste, religion, race, language, and politics. Even where the original conditions of scarcity no longer exist, a long history of competition and resentment between communities has given communal conflict a life of its own, with violent confrontation as the norm.

As different groups come to confront each other, they assume different forms of organization and mobilization that pose correspondingly different degrees of threat to the established social order and the state. At the lowest end of the spectrum lie those communal groups that are tied loosely together by a common faith or language and, in some instances, by the trappings of a political party. Violence among such groups has several distinctive features. First, it is likely to occur continuously at a low level, triggered by daily confrontations such as traffic accidents, drunken brawls, or robberies. Second, violence at a higher level occurs frequently in a cyclical pattern, flaring up at predictable intervals on important occasions on either the civil or the communal calendar (most notably election periods and religious festivals). Finally, when directed against the state, the violence is likely to be targeted at a single issue or event, such as a proposed change in lower-caste job quotas or the alleged mistreatment of a communal leader. In such instances, the violence may become widespread, extending over an entire district and involving a major disruption of social order. Nonetheless, because of the low degree of communal organization and the relatively limited cause of the unrest, the disruption is likely to be of short duration and poses no long-term threat to the state. (The Hindu-Muslim conflicts in Gujarat and the Konkani riots in Goa are both of this type).

Groups combatting the systematic abuse of political and economic power tend to form more tightly knit organizations that depend less on spontaneous public mobilization and more on the directives of a small group of leaders. (The Gorkha National



Liberation Front belongs to this category.) As a result, the communal, cyclical pattern observed above is less evident, and violence tends to occur during planned campaigns of unrest and protest (which may or may not coincide with national or religious holidays). Still, because these groups continue to compete within, or on the fringe of the legal political arena, their activities continue to reflect the political rhythms of the state. In groups of this nature, mobilization occurs through affiliation in a specific organization rather than through membership in a loose community of faith or ethnicity. Consequently, episodes of violence do not automatically stir up an entire community. Instead, the degree of participation and the overall level of violence depend upon the extent of public disaffection of the community at large and the degree to which the community sees its interests represented by a specific organization. In general, civil violence of this type involves a smaller proportion of the population than the communal uprisings described above. Nonetheless, because this conflict is more carefully coordinated through a coherent political force, it can pose a more serious challenge both to the current ruling parties and to the authority of the state itself.

A final category of violence involves those groups which represent both an extreme level of disaffection from the established order and a high level of organization. Because their goals are frequently illegal in nature, involving "liberation" from the union government and the creation of new polities, these tightly organized, extremist groups tend to work clandestinely. Some have military or armed wings and even entire shadow governments. Although the size of these extremist groups depends on the level of alienation in the broader community, their violent activities are orchestrated and carried out according to decisions by their leaders and thus are largely free of communal rhythms and political necessities. While the leadership may decide to raise the level of violence to mark particular occasions (such as the anniversary of a martyr's death), the violence tends to be sporadic and less predictable. These groups present the highest level of threat to the unity and social order of the state.

With this typology of violence as a general background, it is important to note both the tremendous fluidity of categories and the way in which a single movement or communal conflict can operate simultaneously within different categories. As an example of this fluidity, the Mizo National Front, an extremist group that sustained a disruptive insurgency in the 1970s, has become a mainstream political party in league with the Congress(I). This change in political category is due largely to the central government's efforts at political reconciliation. Conversely, the Akali Dal, the party representing the Sikh community, is being increasingly coopted by extremist and separatist forces as the local governments of Punjab and Haryana delay the implementation of the critical Punjab Accord. These cases of radical evolution demonstrate that the political

responses of the state and union governments play a vital role in determining the type and intensity of civil conflict. As of March 1987, this governmental power for constructive or deleterious intervention was most apparent in the development of the Gorkha movement in West Bengal.

Just as a movement can evolve over time through different organizational patterns, it can operate concurrently on several different planes. The Sikh separatist movement has gained the most publicity for the dramatic extremist attacks that almost daily punctuate life in the Punjab. These attacks are the work of a small and largely identifiable group of militants who regularly claim responsibility for their "liberation" efforts. Parallel to these extremist activities are confrontations of a different nature; factions of the ruling Akali Dal and the opposition Bharatiya Janata Party regularly use open political mobilization to initiate strikes and protest demonstrations which lead to violence. At the same time, the annual cycle of religious festivals brings on undirected violent confrontation of a purely communal nature. Despite this great range in methods and forms of violence, these activities can not be viewed as separate movements; the people involved are frequently the same, and a surge in one type of violence tends to promote increases in the others.

While the aforementioned categories provide a useful measure of the types of confrontation, they should not be seen as restrictive or static; a central feature of Indian civil violence is its tremendous fluidity. It is able to exist for generations in unchanged patterns, yet able to adopt new patterns rapidly as the political or economic environment changes.

## 2. SUMMARIES

### a. National Trends

Throughout the 1985-86 period, violence in India remained predominantly local, arising from conflicts and resentments limited to specific states and frequently to individual regions within a state. There was, consequently, little common ground for intraregional cooperation; the various extremist and communal groups showed no sign of any coordination that would pose a unified threat to the central government.

Aside from the common cycles of violence during elections and religious festivals, violent activity exhibited local fluctuations, frequently in response to indigenous political imperatives. The anti-Hindi stir in Tamil Nadu and the pro-Konkani movement in Goa are both examples of the increasing willingness of local politicians to exploit communal resentment for their own political ends.

Despite these geographical limitations to civil violence, several ways were evident in which violent incidents in one state influenced events elsewhere:

- o In areas where state boundaries did not correspond to ethnic divisions, activities of a single insurgency extended beyond a single state (as evidenced by the attacks of the National Socialist Council of Nagaland, which occurred in Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, and Manipur). In addition to this inter-state activity by single groups, in late 1986 the press reported broader cooperation by a number of tribal groups, including the Tripura (Tribal) National Volunteers, the United Liberation Front of Assam, and the National Socialist Council of Nagaland. In the 2-year period from 1985-86, however, there was little evidence of actual coordination of activities among these dissident groups.
- o Communal conflicts in one area tended to set off confrontations in other areas with similar communal divisions. This reaction occurred almost universally in the absence of formal organizational links between the two areas. In 1985, extremist incidents in the Punjab led to violence in the adjacent states of Haryana, Rajasthan, and Delhi. Comparable incidents occurred in Hindu-Muslim relations: the legal battle over a disputed shrine in Uttar Pradesh in February 1986 had repercussions in Madhya Pradesh as well as in Jammu and Kashmir. Similarly, the publication of a short story entitled "Mohammed The Idiot" led to rioting in Karnataka in December 1986. Although the story itself was not derogatory to the Muslim community, its republication in a Jammu and Kashmir newspaper 3 weeks later was also the cause of widespread disorder. In each of these instances, both the spread of violence and the severity with which it reappeared elsewhere depended on the level of preexisting tensions in each area. This "secondary" violence was therefore not exogenous; although the timing of an individual outburst may have reflected outside influences, the violence itself occurred purely as a product of local tensions.
- o In July 1986, the Mizo National Front (MNF) and the central government signed the Mizoram Accord, ending an extended period of separatist insurgency. The successful negotiation of this agreement and the broad concessions won by the MNF served to confirm the effectiveness of violent agitation. Because this accord was a victory for both the MNF and the ruling Congress(I) Party, it received wide coverage in the media, and most likely played an important role in the decision of other groups to step up their drive for statehood. This acceleration was visible in the activities of the Gorkhas in West Bengal, the Tripura

(Tribal) National Volunteers in Tripura, and the pro-Konkani activists in Goa, all occurring in the second half of 1986. Again, while these activities were concurrent, direct interaction between the groups involved is not evident.

In most of the instances discussed above, the media served as the critical link, occasionally joining the local cycles of communal agitation into broader patterns of national reaction.

#### b. Bihar

Bihar was among the states with the highest levels of continuing violence, but most incidents took place in remote rural areas over very narrowly defined local issues; therefore, reportage in the national press was frequently delayed and incomplete. The major line of division within the state lay between upper caste landowners and landless lower caste laborers. The conflicts themselves centered on land ownership, use of public water supplies, and the treatment of Untouchables by local authorities.

In a typical incident of violence, a gang from one caste group attacked a family or village associated with the rival caste, frequently making a surprise assault at night and using knives and stones rather than more sophisticated weapons. Attacks were usually in retaliation for previous assaults by the rival group, and in many cases they gained attention in the Indian press for their extreme brutality. Gangs from the upper castes (for example, the Rambachan Yadav gang) and the lower castes (for example, the Chhangur Dusadh gang) used the same assault tactics. Nonetheless, because the latter groups were frequently associated with Marxist organizations, such as the Indian People's Front and the Maoist Coordination Center, their attacks were commonly characterized as extremist, whereas high-caste violence was more likely to be identified as criminal activity. In both cases, the conflict straddled the line between communal and extremist violence, combining the broader participation of the former with the clandestine nature of the latter.

Throughout the 1985-86 period, violence in the state was sporadic, occurring in local cycles of retaliation with a relatively small number of participants involved in each case and with little evidence of any broader coordination. During state-wide elections, however, the alignment of caste interests with particular political parties led to widespread mass violence around the state. In March 1985, election violence left 63 dead and more than 200 injured.

A lesser source of violence in Bihar involved the small tribal population in competition with nontribals over land and water resources (for example, the Adivasi attack of April 1985 in which 15 were killed).

c. Delhi

Violence in Delhi during the 1985-86 period was largely a reflection of the situation in Punjab, with Hindu-Sikh communal clashes following on the heels of each major incident of extremist violence to the north. Because of the communal nature of the conflict, as a spontaneous reaction of unarmed and unorganized citizens, the violence led to relatively few deaths, but a very large number of injuries.

Major incidents include the demonstration against the Punjab Accord in December 1985, in which reportedly 70,000 Hindus took to the streets and as many as 6,000 were arrested. Although no one was killed, 34 policemen were injured. Similar demonstrations occurred in the wake of the Punjabi bus massacres in July and December 1986.

In addition to the sporadic outbursts of reactive violence, annual religious processions in Delhi provided more cyclical and predictable patterns to the communal tension. Both the Hindu Ramlila in October 1986 and the Sikh observance of the martyrdom of Guru Teg Bahadur in December 1986 were occasions of widespread rioting.

Sikh extremist violence from the Punjab also impinged directly on the capital, most destructively during a bombing campaign in May 1985 which left 42 dead in Delhi itself, and as many more elsewhere across north India. In addition, extremists targeted a number of Congress(I) politicians, particularly those believed to be responsible for anti-Sikh riots in December 1984. Although no definite proof has emerged, Sikh separatists also may have been involved in the attempted assassination of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in October 1986.

Although Hindu-Sikh tension was the dominant cause of civil strife in Delhi, other religious and political tensions gave rise to violent outbursts. Since 1985, the minority Muslim population has taken to the streets on two occasions to protest the Hindu occupation of disputed religious centers. In addition, as the seat of both the national and the local government, New Delhi was the target of a number of political agitations, including a protest against fuel-price hikes in February 1986 in which more than 1,000 people were arrested and 300 injured.

d. Gujarat

During the spring and summer of 1985, a tremendous wave of violence in Ahmedabad arose stemming from two parallel sources of tension. The perennial Hindu-Muslim conflict, reflecting the religious calendar, broke out in violence during those holidays which included public processions. Much more disruptive, however, was the conflict among Hindus as a proposed

change in government policy brought members of high and low castes into the streets to riot.

In February 1985, the state government of Gujarat announced a plan to increase from 10 percent to 28 percent the proportion of university positions reserved for the lower castes. (Lower-caste Hindus represent approximately 56 percent of the state's 34 million people.) Upper-caste students immediately began to protest, and on 18 March widespread rioting broke out in Ahmedabad. The army was summoned to restore order and was successful after a week of the rioting. As security forces began to relax curfews in mid-April, however, the violence resumed and spread to the surrounding towns of Broach, Baroda, and Surat. Over the next 4 months, periods of violence alternated with those of relative calm as the army tried to control incidents of arson, stone-throwing, and stabbings. In late July, the rioting came to an end when the government agreed to withdraw its proposal to increase lower-caste quotas. From August 1985 through the end of 1986, intercaste violence continued sporadically at a much lower level, flaring up briefly in January 1986.

Over the same period, conflict between the Hindu and Muslim populations of Ahmedabad occurred almost exclusively during major religious holidays. In June 1985, the Hindu chariot festival (Rath Yatra) coincided with the last day of the Muslim Ramadan, both holidays occurring while the city's intercaste rioting was at its height. In defiance of a police ban, Hindus conducted a procession through a Muslim area of the city, using elephants and cows to break through police barricades. In the ensuing riot, 8 died and 34 were injured. During the same festival in 1986, the conflict spread to Broach and Baroda. The state deployed 17 companies of paramilitary and the riots left 49 dead.

Other smaller-scale confrontations took place in Baroda at the Festival of Lord Ganesh (September 1985 and again in September 1986) and in Verval during the Festival of Holi (March 1986). A single incident not associated with a religious festival occurred in August 1986, when the random firing of an unidentified gunman led to 4 days of rioting.

#### e. Jammu and Kashmir

Muslim antinational agitation and Hindu-Muslim tensions led to several periods of widespread rioting over the 1985-86 period, finally bringing about a major political realignment. The perennial sources of unrest in the state--police abuses and the charges of discrimination in politics, education, and employment--were supplemented by external sources: Hindu-Muslim conflicts elsewhere in India caused sympathetic vibrations within the state, leaving Kashmir as a barometer of the relations between the two communities throughout the nation.

From 1985 to early 1986, violence was sporadic and reactive, occurring largely in response to single, narrowly focused events. In April 1985, the death of a student in a bus accident sparked 2 days of rioting. One month later, a Calcutta court petition to ban the Koran led to street fighting that left more than 100 injured, while an attempted assassination of former Chief Minister Abdullah Farooq in July caused similar unrest.

Nineteen eighty-six witnessed more extended periods of violence that posed a serious threat to the public and political order. The turmoil began in reaction to an external event: in mid-February 1986, a court in Uttar Pradesh permitted a Hindu group to reopen a religious site that had been claimed by both Muslims and Hindus. The decision instantly kindled street fighting in Srinagar. After 3 weeks of continuing tension, the Congress(I) withdrew its support from the National Conference Party, reducing it to a minority in the Assembly. In early March, Chief Minister Ghulam Mohammed Shah resigned; elections scheduled for that month were cancelled; and the state was placed under Governor's rule.

In August, the central government increased its power over the state in two ways. First, by amending the Constitution, it created a security belt along the Pakistani border--an area patrolled by the army and directly under central control. In addition, the government instituted President's rule when the 6-month period of Governor's rule lapsed in early September. This effectively brought the entire state under the control of the government in New Delhi. At the same time, Muslim communal groups worked to coordinate their efforts and to mobilize a larger segment of the population against the growing powers of the central government. Shortly after the formation of the Muslim United Front in September, the authorities arrested several major Muslim leaders, leading to an extended period of riots and strikes. The government responded with a massive deployment of paramilitary forces while concurrently opening negotiations with Abdullah Farooq, former Chief Minister. By late October, the central government's political and security maneuvers had succeeded in restoring order, paving the way for the formation of a new coalition government under Farooq.

Communal resentment surfaced again in the final days of 1986 when a Srinagar newspaper republished a short story, "Mohammed The Idiot," which had caused rioting in Karnataka only a few weeks before. The Srinagar police were forced to open fire to contain the resulting outburst, which left more than 70 people injured.

#### f. Maharashtra

Compared with many of its northern neighbors, Maharashtra had a low level of civil violence during 1985-85,

with a number of incidents representing spillovers from the conflicts of neighboring states. The most serious of these incidents was the assassination of General Arun Vaidya, former Chief of Army Staff, in Pune in August 1986. The assailants in this instance were Sikh militants from Punjab, and the killing was motivated by Vaidya's role in the army storming of the Golden Temple in June 1984 (see Punjab). In addition, the murder of a Sikh priest and his bodyguard in Naned in October 1985 was possibly the work of Punjabi extremists.

Of those incidents that had their origin within Maharashtra, the majority resulted from the state's declining economic conditions. Rioting in Mahune in January 1985 was sparked by striking textile workers. The low level of cotton prices in December 1986 led to increasingly violent activity by the Shetkari Sanghatana (an organization of cotton farmers).

Rising unemployment throughout this period also led to increasingly bitter job competition between the Muslim and Hindu communities. In addition, political activities of the Shiv Sena and the Muslim League served to exacerbate communal tensions, leading to riots in Tankik and Aurangabad in May 1986, and in Amravati and Warud in November 1986. In many instances, the rioting began with a minor local confrontation-- an argument in a gambling den or a bicycle accident--that served as an opening for a broader expression of underlying hostilities. As in other areas of Hindu-Muslim confrontation, religious festivals also were marked by intercommunal fighting (for example, the festival of Lord Ganesh in September 1985).

#### g. Punjab

Events in the Punjab in 1985-86 were dominated by the activities of the Sikh separatist movement fighting for the establishment of an independent state of Khalistan. Violence remained sporadic, mostly in the form of individual killings by members of extremist groups, with a few larger massacres that sparked rioting across northern India. Throughout 1985, unrest remained at a relatively low level in Punjab itself, whereas in Delhi, Rajasthan, and Haryana, a Sikh extremist bombing campaign left 84 dead. During this period, the central government continued to work with the popular Sikh leader Sant Longowal to reach an agreement on major divisive issues: the release of Sikhs arrested during the 1984 army raid on the Golden Temple, and the proposed transfer of Chandigarh to Punjabi control. The Gandhi-Longowal Accord was signed in July 1985, but Longowal's assassination a month later and the inability to settle the details of the Chandigarh transfer led to increasing tension in the opening months of 1986.

In March 1986, militants extended their control over the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee (SGPC--Sikh Temple Management Committee, a body with broad powers over the Sikh community and the disposition of Sikh temple funds). Moderate



SGPC members were among the large number of casualties during that month, and the government appointed Julio Ribeiro as the new Director General of Police because of the increase in violence.

The level of violence remained high in April and May and surged to even greater levels in June as militant student groups staged massive protests commemorating the storming of the Golden Temple in 1984. In the same period, extremist groups increased the number and severity of their strikes to mark "Sikh Genocide Week." After the militants' April announcement of the formation of Khalistan, the government gradually stepped up its efforts to reestablish order. Therefore, in the wake of the June riots, local police and paramilitary forces staged a massive security operation in the Mand riverine belt, the heart of Khalistan, which included Amritsar, Kapurthala, Gurdaspur, and Ferozepur districts. A total of 19,000 paramilitary troops were reported to have taken part in this campaign.

The general violence decreased markedly in the months immediately following the campaign, and the extremist forces, temporarily deterred from more widespread activity, focused their efforts beyond Punjab through assassination attempts against three major figures seen to be responsible for government oppression. On 10 August 1986 members of the Khalistan Commando Force attacked and killed General Arun Vaidya in Pune, Maharashtra. General Vaidya had been the Chief of Army Staff during the 1984 army raid on the Golden Temple which left more than 300 Sikhs dead.

On 2 October 1986 an unidentified gunman believed to be a Sikh militant fired several shots at Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi during a ceremony in New Dehli. Gandhi was unhurt. Nonetheless, the attempt raised serious questions about the coordination and effectiveness of security efforts and led to a major reorganization of the prime minister's own security apparatus.

The day after the attempt on Gandhi, five Sikh extremists dressed in police uniforms entered the Punjab Armed Police complex in Jullundur and opened fire on Julio Ribeiro, Punjab Chief of Police. Ribeiro had been targeted for assassination because the militants viewed him as responsible for the more rigorous and effective antiterrorist efforts of the preceding months, and because he had gone on record saying that he would trade "bullet for bullet" with the extremists. Although the attempt on Ribeiro's life was unsuccessful, it led to increased fears of widespread extremist infiltration of the police force.

After a brief respite following the massive security campaign, violence in the state reached higher levels in late November 1986 when the militant Gurcharan Singh Tohra was elected president of the SGPC. On the day of the elections,

extremists accelerated their campaign of violence with a bus massacre that left more than 20 dead. Two days later, six extremist groups announced their unification under the banner of the Khalistan Liberation Force.

#### h. Tripura

After a year and a half of sporadic attacks, the Tripura (Tribal) National Volunteers (TNV) accelerated their campaign for an independent state, killing as many as 70 people in November-December 1986. The victims were almost exclusively Bengali Hindu settlers who had moved into the state after fleeing East Pakistan in 1971. At the time of the migration, a large amount of land that had been reserved for tribals was made available to the new settlers. As a result, many tribals were left landless, with as many as 80 percent of them indebted to Bengali moneylenders.

The signing of the Mizoram Accord in July 1986 and its successful implementation over the subsequent months provided a powerful example of the effectiveness of violent separatist agitation; by their long insurgent campaign, the Mizos had succeeded in forcing the central government to the negotiating table and winning the long battle for statehood. Their success encouraged a number of other separatist movements to increase pressure on the government. The growth of violence in Tripura in the latter half of 1986 is a possible response to the Mizoram example. By focusing their attacks on Bengalis living on the fringes of tribal majority areas, the TNV clearly expected to stir up a Bengali backlash leading to broader confrontation between the two communities. A conflict of this nature would cause a major exodus of Bengalis from the areas under the Tribal Autonomous District Council, leaving a clear tribal-majority area in which to press for a separate state.

Through the efforts of the state police, with occasional paramilitary and army intervention, the Left Front government was able to minimize the incidents of Bengali retaliation. Nonetheless, it was largely unsuccessful in confining the activities of the TNV, which was based over the border in Bangladesh. The state government was highly reluctant to allow greater intervention by union security forces for fear of further alienating the tribal population. Efforts at negotiation and reconciliation were further impeded by political rivalry between the Marxist-led state government and the Congress(I).

#### i. Uttar Pradesh

According to government reports released in 1986, the major victims of civil violence in the state were members of scheduled castes and tribes. Without distinguishing different types or causes of violence, the Ministry of Welfare reported more than 200 deaths and more than 500 cases of injury in these

groups in 1985 alone, figures which dwarf any casualty statistics from other sources. Most of these cases were unreported in the media. One notable exception was the clash in Mahadupur in January 1985 which left 18 dead. The violence was reportedly touched off by a personal feud over the ownership of a mango tree.

Of those incidents which were detailed in radio or newspaper reports, the largest number stemmed from tension between the Hindu and Muslim communities. In February 1986, a Faizabad court decision enabled Hindu groups to reopen a disputed shrine in Ayodhya (the Babari Mosque/Ram Janmabhoomi temple) which had been closed for more than 30 years. Hindus throughout the state (and elsewhere in north India) organized victory processions, which in turn led to religious rioting that continued sporadically for 3 months.

The other major source of violence was the Sikh extremist movement in neighboring Punjab. In the terrorist bombing campaign that affected four northern states in May 1985, 20 were killed and 14 injured in Uttar Pradesh.

#### j. West Bengal

The major source of violence in West Bengal in 1985-86 was the Gorkha movement in Darjeeling. Under the leadership of Subhas Ghising, the movement carried out agitation for an independent Gorkhaland, variously defined as either an autonomous region within West Bengal or a separate state. The Gorkhas became active in April 1986 when the Gorkha National Liberation Front (GNLF) spearheaded a series of strikes to protest the uncertain status of Nepalese living in India. One of the main targets of the protest was the Indo-Nepalese Treaty of 1950 which guaranteed freedom of movement across the border and the protection of Nepalese citizens working in India. The Gorkhas argued that the treaty, by offering equal treatment to recent immigrants and long-term settlers, deprived the latter of the full rights of Indian citizenship.

Beginning as a protest movement, the Gorkha cause became galvanized in July 1986 when police fired upon demonstrators in Kalimpong, killing 11 men, women, and children. When riots ensued, local authorities were forced to call out the army to restore order. Over the following months, the GNLF extended its protests against the state's ruling party, the Communist Party of India (Marxist) (CPI(M)) and supporters of the two groups engaged in regular skirmishes. GNLF members tried to enforce blockades around CPI(M) strongholds, especially in the tea estates of the region, leading to regular violent confrontations. In addition, the GNLF conducted a campaign of arson against Marxist supporters, leading the army to intervene once again in October 1986.

By December 1986, clashes between the two groups were

occurring almost daily, leading Indian commentators to speculate that Ghising was not fully in control of the movement and that younger more militant elements had succeeded in creating alternate power structures within the Front.

The strong political rivalry between the ruling CPI(M) and Gandhi's Congress(I) played an important role in the growing instability of the region. Because of this antagonism, the union and state governments were unwilling to work together in handling the GNLF challenge, and their public bickering served to strengthen the prestige of the Gorkha movement locally.

Despite the separatist pretensions of the GNLF, the movement offered no serious threat to national unity during this period. In both its apparent organization and the types of activities undertaken, it continued to function more as a communal body than an actual insurgency.

#### k. Other States

##### (1) Andhra Pradesh

Political tension dominated this period, with 4 days of post-election riots in March 1985 and violent conflict between Marxist groups in November. Unspecified communal violence in the fall of 1986 left five dead.

##### (2) Arunachal Pradesh

Extremist violence from Nagaland spilled over into the state in July 1986 as National Socialist Council of Nagaland guerrillas attacked an army patrol.

##### (3) Assam

Sporadic assassinations and bombings left at least seven dead over the 2-year period. While press reports did not identify any perpetrator, spokesmen for the United Liberation Front of Assam claimed to be stepping up their activity. In a border dispute, Naga tribals and police attacked Assamese villages in June 1985, leaving at least 50 dead. The state was forced to deploy the army to quell the violence.

##### (4) Goa

In December 1986, the Konkani Porjecho Avaz (KPA--Voice of the Konkani People) launched a campaign demanding statehood for Goa and recognition of Konkani as the official language. The campaign was timed to coincide with the 25th anniversary of Goa's independence from Portugese rule. Violent clashes between KPA supporters and members of the Marathi-speaking minority forced the government to call in the army and the Central Reserve Police Force. A government offer of statehood and negotiations on the future status of the two languages were instrumental in restoring civil order.

##### (5) Haryana

Hindu-Sikh tensions from Punjab were the major cause

of violence over this period. A Sikh bombing campaign in May 1985 killed 19. In January 1986, a linguistic survey related to the controversial transfer of Chandigarh incited a violent road-block agitation in which 190 were injured.

(6) Himachal Pradesh

The central government reports one dead and nine injured in violence against scheduled castes and tribes in 1985. No other information is available for this period.

(7) Karnataka

Political conflict was prominent from the electoral violence of January 1985 through the Congress(I)/Janata clashes in the final days of 1986. A 5-day cutoff in drinking water in June 1986 brought 5,000 demonstrators into the streets in Belagundi. Underlying other tensions was the conflict between Hindus and Muslims. The publication of a story "Mohammed the Idiot" in a prominent newspaper led to rioting in Bangalore and Mysore in December 1986.

(8) Kerala

Opposition Marxists initiated strikes against government corruption and indifference in October 1985 and August 1986, the latter occurrence leaving more than 100 injured. Smaller incidents in December 1986 were possible instances of Hindu-Muslim confrontation.

(9) Madhya Pradesh

Intercaste violence between Hindus dominated the period, with government statistics reporting 75 deaths and more than 300 injuries in 1985 alone. These tensions flared up in February 1985 when the government proposed changes in its reservations policy (involving quotas of government and university positions reserved for member of lower castes). Over 200 people were injured in riots in Bhopal and Indore. An Uttar Pradesh court order giving Hindus access to a disputed shrine led to Hindu-Muslim violence in Sehore in February 1986.

(10) Manipur

Naga tribal insurgents extended their campaign into Manipur, periodically ambushing patrolling security forces and assassinating a former Finance Minister. The People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak was also implicated in one attack in November 1985.

(11) Meghalaya

No information is available for this period.

(12) Mizoram

No individual accounts of violence are available for this period. Through mid-1986, the insurgent Mizo National Front (MNF) engaged in regular violent attacks against non-Mizos. In July 1986, the Mizoram Accord with the central government brought the MNF to power and ended insurgent

violence.

(13) Nagaland

Naga tribal insurgents of the National Socialist Council of Nagaland periodically attacked patrolling security forces. In March 1986, the central government tried to broaden its powers in the area by extending the Disturbed Area Security Belt along the Indo-Burmese border. The Naga Students Federation responded with a violent strike in which 2 were killed and 60 injured.

(14) Orissa

Incomplete government statistics suggest a low level of violence in this period. One reported incident of conflict during a religious festival in October 1986 was evidence of Hindu-Muslim tensions.

(15) Rajasthan

Reported violence was largely directed against members of scheduled castes and tribes, with the police directly responsible for an attack against Adivasis in November 1986. The bizarre death of a former Prince of Bharatpur in February 1985 sparked violent clashes in which 12 were killed. In addition, the Sikh bombing campaign of May 1985 left two dead.

(16) Sikkim

No information is available for this period.

(17) Tamil Nadu

Demonstrations against local authorities led to violence in December 1985 when fishermen protested their eviction from housing and again the following month when crowds attacked a police station after the death of a man in police custody.

Prime Minister Gandhi's promotion of National Hindi Week sparked a resumption of anti-Hindi agitation in December 1986. The movement was spearheaded by the opposition Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK) and became increasingly violent after the arrest of DMK president Karunanidhi. The agitation included bomb attacks in which Sri Lankan Tamil militants are believed to have cooperated. The state government was forced to deploy the Central Reserve Police Force.

Sri Lankan militants of the Eelam People's Revolutionary Liberation Front became more directly involved in civil conflict during a street fight in Madras in November 1986 in which one local resident was killed and two others injured.

**RESEARCH AID**

**CIVIL VIOLENCE IN INDIA**

**Vol. II - Online Abstracts**

## CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
USER'S GUIDE TO THE DATABASE.....	1
Definitions.....	2
Abbreviations.....	4
ABSTRACTS.....	7
Bihar.....	8
Delhi.....	12
Gujarat.....	16
Jammu & Kashmir.....	21
Maharashtra.....	25
Punjab.....	28
Tripura.....	46
Uttar Pradesh.....	49
West Bengal.....	52
Other States.....	56



USER'S GUIDE TO THE DATABASE

## DEFINITIONS

In the selection of material for the database from which this report is derived, civil violence is defined as any incident of communal, political, extremist, or other violence that is tied to a pattern of domestic social confrontation. All assassinations and attempted assassinations of major national figures are included. The following types of incidents are excluded:

- o incidents which result only in property damage (through arson, bombing or stoning);
- o border confrontations with foreign nationals and alleged intruders;
- o ordinary criminal violence, or the death or injury of criminals or extremists in the course of apprehension through police and paramilitary operations; and
- o demonstrations and clashes with no reported casualties (unless the event is especially significant in scale or duration, or is closely tied to other important incidents of violence).

The database fields and their definitions are as follows:

**DATE:** Date of incident, or the first day of the incident if it continues over several days. When the entry represents cumulative data over an extended period, the first day of the period is listed. If the date of the actual occurrence is not available, the dateline of the report is substituted.

**EVENT:** The name of the Indian state in which the incident occurs, and a brief description of the incident itself, including participants, casualties, government response and source of information. Keywords in the event field permit searching according to selected categories (including violence during elections and religious festivals).

PERPETRATOR and VICTIM: A brief identification of participants according to categories indicated in the list of abbreviations.

Individual participants can frequently be classified into more than one category (for example, a state governor who is also a party leader and a member of a religious community). In such instances, an attempt is made to identify the single category that is most pertinent to the specific conflict described.

Because of the Indian media convention of not identifying parties to a communal conflict, the entry in these fields frequently represents analysis of available information. Where there is considerable doubt in identifying the participants, the entry in the PERPETRATOR field is followed by a question mark. When the parties to a conflict cannot be clearly divided between perpetrator and victim, the names of the two parties are included in both fields.

A participant is labeled extremist (E), as opposed to communal member (C) or political cadre (P), according to the type of activity rather than the specific individuals involved. Assassination attempts or insurgent strikes planned in secrecy are considered extremist incidents, while public demonstrations or protests and spontaneous outbreaks of violence are classified as communal or political (cf. E-Sikh, C-Sikh, and P-Akal).

The classification D (demonstrator) is used as a default category when no identifiable communal or political elements are present in the conflict.

LOSSES: The number of people killed and injured in the incident, reported as a set of two figures divided by a slash (for example, 7/16 indicates 7 dead and 16 injured). Entries reporting cumulative data from separate incidents over an extended period are surrounded by parentheses. Figures of this type are likely to overlap with other data reported elsewhere in the database and should, therefore, not be included in any summation of the numbers provided.

RESPONSE: Government of India response, coded as follows: LP=local police, PM=paramilitary, A=army, U=unknown, i.e. response unreported).

## ABBREVIATIONS

### I. Identification of Participants

#### G: Government Official

G-U	Union Government
G-S	State Government
G-L	Local Government
G-F	Foreign Government

#### E: Extremist

E-Nax	Naxalite
E-NSCN	National Socialist Council of Nagaland
E-PRPK	People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak (Manipur)
E-Sikh	Sikh (pro-Khalistani)
E-TNV	Tripura (Tribal) National Volunteers
E-ULFA	United Liberation Front of Assam

#### C: Communal Member

C-Cast	Caste member (in intercaste conflict within a single ethnic/religious community)
C-GNLF	Gorkha National Liberation Front (West Bengal)
C-Hind	Hindu
C-Kash	Kashmiri (Jammu and Kashmir)
C-Musl	Muslim
C-NE	Northeast ethnic groups: Assamese, Manipuri, Mizo, Naga
C-NT	Non-tribal (Tripura)
C-Sikh	Sikh
C-Trib	Tribal (Tripura, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra)

C-Uttk      Uttarkhand movement

P: Political Partisan (cadre or supporter)

P-ADMK	All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (Tamil Nadu)
P-Akal	Akali Dal (Punjab)
P-BJP	Bharatiya Janata Party
P-C(I)	Congress (Indira)
P-CPI	Communist Party of India
P-CPM	Communist Party of India (Marxist)
P-CPML	Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist)
P-DMK	Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (Tamil Nadu)
P-Indp	Independent
P-Jan	Janata Party
P-KPA	Konkani Porjecho Avaz (Goa)
P-LD	Lok Dal
P-LF	Left Front (West Bengal)
P-RSP	Revolutionary Socialist Party (West Bengal)
P-RSS	Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh
P-TDP	Telugu Desam Party (Andhra Pradesh)
P-UMF	United Minorities Front (Assam)

R: Religious Leader

R-Hind	Hindu
R-Musl	Muslim
R-Sikh	Sikh

Miscellaneous

A	Army
BSF	Border Security Force
CRPF	Central Reserve Police Force
PM	Paramilitary

LP

Local Police

F

Participant in a private feud (including private disputes over land and water rights)

D

Demonstrator (motivated by a single issue, without other communal or political connections; including isolated acts of vengeance)

IB

Innocent Bystander

MGT

Management

SI

Suspected Informer

W

Worker

U

Unknown

## II. Identification of Sources

AR

Asian Recorder (New Delhi)

B

Blitz (Bombay)

CDN

Daily News (Colombo)

CPS

Compendium of Policy Statements Made In Parliament (New Delhi)

EPW

Economic and Political Weekly (Bombay)

F

Frontline (Madras)

FBIS/SA

Foreign Broadcast Information Service, Daily Report, South Asia (Washington)

H

Hindu (Madras)

IE

Indian Express (Bombay)

IE-ND

Indian Express (New Delhi)

IT

India Today (New Delhi)

M

Muslim (Islamabad)

Pat

Patriot (New Delhi)

PT

Pakistan Times (Lahore)

S

Statesman (Calcutta)

Tel

Telegraph (Calcutta)

TI

Times of India (Bombay)

ABSTRACTS

BIHAR



# CIVIL VIOLENCE IN INDIA

DATE	EVENT	PERPETRATOR	VICTIM	LOSSES	RESPONSE
----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
01/01/85	BIHAR. Landless harijans associated with the Indian People's Front and the Maoist Community Centre assemble to protest the rape of a harijan woman by a local landlord in Aurangabad. The police open fire to disperse the crowd. Ten "extremists" and two policemen are killed. (IT, 31 Jan 85)	C-Cast	C-Cast LP	12	LP
01/01/85	BIHAR. The Ministry of Welfare reports 54 instances of murder and 110 of grievous hurt against members of scheduled tribes and scheduled castes in 1985. (CPS, Winter 86, Welfare)	U	C-Cast C-Trib	(54 /110)	U
03/01/85	BIHAR. An independent candidate for the assembly elections is shot dead in his home in Rajgir. (FBIS/SA, 1 Mar 85)	U	P-Indp	1	U
03/02/85	BIHAR. More than 200 people are injured and 63 killed in elections violence around the state. The state government calls out 200 companies of paramilitary forces to help the police. Police firing is necessary in 25 places to restore order. (IT, 31 Mar 85)	P	P LP	63 /200+	PM LP
04/12/85	BIHAR. Police try to prevent local people from fishing in a cooperative society tank in Bagar. A violent mob attacks the police party, which responds by firing upon the crowd. Two are killed and seven injured, including five policemen. (FBIS/SA, 15 Apr 85)	D	D LP	2/7	LP
04/19/85	BIHAR. A violent mob of Adivasi tribals armed with bows and arrows attacks Banchi village. Police open fire to repel the attack. In the struggle, 15 people are killed, and 6 policemen injured. (FBIS/SA, 22 Apr 85)	C-Trib	C-Trib LP	15/6	LP
04/24/85	BIHAR. Two people are killed in sporadic violence during assembly elections. (FBIS/SA, 25 Apr 85)	P	P	2	U
11/12/85	BIHAR. As many as 50 people die in a land conflict between 2 rival Hindu castes in Lakshampur. (FBIS/SA, 15 Nov 85)	C-Cast	C-Cast	50?	LP
11/13/85	BIHAR. Two members of the Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) die in a clash with police in the Bhojpur area. Three others are arrested. (FBIS/SA, 15 Nov 85)	P-CPML	LP P-CPML	2	LP
01/01/86	BIHAR. The Minister of State for Home Affairs reports 10 deaths in communal rioting in Nawada in 1986. (Pat, 21 Mar 87)	U	U	(10)	U
04/19/86	BIHAR. Police open fire in Arwal to disperse an armed mob attempting to seize a piece of land illegally. In the conflict 19 people are killed, and 19 policemen are injured, along with several demonstrators. (FBIS/SA, 21 Apr 86)	F	F LP	19/19+	LP

# CIVIL VIOLENCE IN INDIA

DATE ----	EVENT -----	PERPETRATOR -----	VICTIM -----	LOSSES -----	RESPONSE -----
04/23/86	BIHAR. Curfew is imposed in Nawada after 2 groups clash, leaving 10 dead and 10 injured. Police increase patrol of the area. (FBIS/SA, 24 Apr 86; CPS, Monsoon 86, Home Affairs)	U	U	10/10	LP
08/01/86	BIHAR. The Ministry of Home Affairs reports 3 deaths and 88 injuries in communal rioting between August and October 1986. (CPS, Winter 86, Home Affairs)	U	U	(3/88)	U
09/16/86	BIHAR. Local police in Deo kill a scheduled-caste (lower caste) leader. (F, 15-28 Nov 86)	LP	C-Cast	1	U
09/22/86	BIHAR. Members of the Ramashish Koeri gang kill five members of an upper-caste family in Tenaure. (F, 15-28 Nov 86)	E-Nax	C-Cast	5	U
09/29/86	BIHAR. Upper-caste Hindus kill six members of a lower-caste family in Parasdhu. The victims are allegedly sympathizers of a Naxalite group. Paramilitary forces are moved into the area. (F, 15-28 Nov 86)	C-Cast	C-Cast	6	PM
10/07/86	BIHAR. Extremists of the Marxist Coordination Committee attack 3 upper-caste families in Darmia (Dharamia) village, killing 11. The attack is in retaliation for the 29 September killing of Committee sympathizers at Parasdhu. (JPRS-TOT, 19 Nov 86)	E-Nax	C-Cast	11	LP
10/14/86	BIHAR. Members of the Rambachan Yadav gang attack a lower-caste family in Bhawani Sivan, killing seven and injuring one. In Bagen, the same gang kills two relatives of a former Member of the Legislative Assembly. (F, 15-28 Nov 86)	C-Cast	C-Cast	9/1	U
11/09/86	BIHAR. In a land dispute in Merwa, 8 die and 10 others are injured. (FBIS/SA, 13 Nov 86)	F	F	8/10	LP
11/23/86	BIHAR. Members of the lower-caste gang of Chhangur Dusadh (Dussad) kill four members of the land-owning Kurmi caste in Akhauei. (H, 13 Jan 87)	E-Nax	C-Cast	4	U
12/03/86	BIHAR. A gang led by a local landlord hacks to death three members of a lower caste in Haya. (Pat, 5 Dec 86)	C-Cast	C-Cast	3	U
12/03/86	BIHAR. Land clashes in Gopalganj, Turki, and Giridih leave 2 dead and 30 injured. (Pat, 5 Dec 86)	F	F	2/30	U
12/05/86	BIHAR. Police open fire on farm workers agitating for tenancy rights. Three are killed and seven injured. (IE, 9 Dec 86)	D	D	3/7	LP
12/07/86	BIHAR. Members of the Chhangur Dusadh gang kill two members of the Kurmi caste in Akhauei. (H, 13 Jan 87)	E-Nax	C-Cast	2	U

# CIVIL VIOLENCE IN INDIA

DATE ----	EVENT -----	PERPETRATOR -----	VICTIM -----	LOSSES -----	RESPONSE -----
12/16/86	BIHAR. In a land dispute, 51 people attack the house of a member of the Yadav caste in Singhashi. Four are killed and seven injured. (Tel, 17 Dec 86)	C-Cast	C-Cast	4/7	U
12/28/86	BIHAR. Two sympathizers of a harijan gang are killed in caste rivalry in Latra. (H, 13 Jan 87)	C-Cast	C-Cast	2	U

DELHI

# CIVIL VIOLENCE IN INDIA

DATE ----	EVENT -----	PERPETRATOR -----	VICTIM -----	LOSSES -----	RESPONSE -----
03/21/85	DELHI. Two unidentified assailants on a motorcycle shoot and kill a Soviet diplomat in New Delhi as he is driving through the diplomatic area of Chanakyapuri. The diplomat is identified as Mr. Viktor Khitrichenko, a senior engineer in the economic section of the Soviet Embassy. The Ukrainian Reactionary Force claims responsibility for the killing. (FBIS/SA, 22,25 Mar 85)	P	G-F	1	U
05/10/85	DELHI. Sikh separatists detonate bombs at bus stations and markets in New Delhi and three northern states. This is reportedly the start of a campaign of violence intended to climax on the first anniversary of the storming of the Golden Temple. Total casualties over the nation are 84 dead and hundreds wounded. In Delhi, 42 people are killed in the blasts, and more than 50 wounded. The army is called out to maintain order. (FBIS/SA, 14 May 85)	E-Sikh	IB	42/50+	A LP
05/17/85	DELHI. A bomb similar to those used in the 10 May attack explodes in the Western District of New Delhi, injuring two children. (FBIS/SA, 17 May 85)	E-Sikh	IB	0/2	LP
07/31/85	DELHI. Lalith Makhan, Congress(I) Member of Parliament, and two of his companions are shot dead by two unidentified assailants. Makhan was accused of participation in anti-Sikh riots in November 1984. (FBIS/SA, 31 Jul 85)	E-Sikh?	P-C(I)	3	U
09/04/85	DELHI. Mr. Arjun Das, Congress(I) member of the Delhi Metropolitan Council, is shot dead along with his bodyguard and one other person in New Delhi. Five are injured in the attack. Sikh militants are suspected. (FBIS/SA, 4 Sep 85)	E-Sikh	G-L IB	3/5	LP
09/22/85	DELHI. A transistor bomb planted by suspected Sikh militants explodes at the old Delhi Railroad Station, killing three and injuring one. Authorities suspect that the bomb was set off to intimidate voters during upcoming elections. (FBIS/SA, 23 Sep 85)	E-Sikh	IB	3/1	U
12/19/85	DELHI. Police use tear gas to disperse a crowd of up to 70,000 Hindus protesting the Punjab Accord in New Delhi. Police arrest 6,000, and 34 policemen are injured in the conflict. (FBIS/SA, 19 Dec 85)	C-Hind	LP	0/34	LP
12/28/85	DELHI. Three are injured when police lathi-charge a crowd of people trying to force their way into a Congress (I) Party centenary celebration. A number of others are hurt in the crush. (FBIS/SA, 31 Dec 85)	D	D	0/3+	LP
02/03/86	DELHI. Thousands of stone-throwing demonstrators clash with police in a protest over price hikes. Police use lathis to quell	D	D	?	LP

# CIVIL VIOLENCE IN INDIA

DATE	EVENT	PERPETRATOR	VICTIM	LOSSES	RESPONSE
	the mob when the protesters approach Prime Minister Gandhi's residence. More than 2,000 people are arrested. (FBIS/SA, 3 Feb 86)				
02/10/86	DELHI. Crowds turn violent in an opposition-led strike to protest petroleum and public transit price hikes in New Delhi. At least 300 people are injured when police lathi-charge the crowds. More than 1,000 are arrested, and 100 buses are damaged. (FBIS/SA, 11 Feb 86)	D	D	0/300	LP
02/14/86	DELHI. Muslims in New Delhi take to the streets to protest a court decision granting Hindus the rights to a disputed temple in Uttar Pradesh. Fighting breaks out when the crowd tries to force local merchants to observe a strike. The police open fire to quell the fighting. One person is killed in the firing. Nine policemen and one demonstrator are injured. Curfew is imposed on the walled city. (FBIS/SA, 18 Feb 86)	C-Musl	C-Hind LP	1/10	LP
03/31/86	DELHI. A crowd of 2,000 Hindus marches on a Sikh temple in New Delhi to protest recent killings in Punjab. Police lathi-charge the crowd to stop incidents of stone-throwing. Four policemen are injured. Police and paramilitary forces armed with automatic weapons surround the temple to protect it from the demonstrators. (FBIS/SA, 31 Mar 86)	C-Hind	C-Sikh LP	0/4	LP PM
07/26/86	DELHI. Sikh-Hindu violence breaks out in New Delhi following the Mukhtsar bus massacre in Punjab. Over 3 days of mob violence and police firing, 6 are killed and 63 injured. Curfew is imposed. (FBIS/SA, 28 Jul 86)	C-Hind	C-Sikh	6/63	LP
08/01/86	DELHI. The Ministry of Home Affairs reports 1 death and 21 injuries in communal rioting between August and October 1986. (CPS, Winter 86, Home Affairs)	U	U	(1/21)	U
08/18/86	DELHI. A mob of 400 members of the Bharatiya Janata Party tries to storm the house of Home Minister Buta Singh in New Delhi in protest over the killing of General Vaidya. Riot police, outnumbering the protesters about 8 to 1, disperse the crowd while Black Cat commandos guard the residence. At least four policemen are injured. (FBIS/SA, 18 Aug 86)	P-BJP C-Hind	LP	0/4	LP
09/07/86	DELHI. Hindu-Muslim violence breaks out in New Delhi when a group of people is prevented from entering the Jama Mosque. Hundreds of police are rushed to the area to control incidents of rock-throwing and arson. One is killed in police firing, and several are injured. (FBIS/SA, 8 Sep 86)	C-Hind C-Musl	C-Hind C-Musl	1/?	LP

# CIVIL VIOLENCE IN INDIA

DATE	EVENT	PERPETRATOR	VICTIM	LOSSES	RESPONSE
----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
10/02/86	DELHI. Karamjit Singh, a suspected Sikh extremist, fires three shots at Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi at Rajghat during a ceremony marking the 117th birthday of Mahatma Gandhi. The Prime Minister is unhurt, but six others are injured in the attack. The Central Bureau of Investigation begins an inquiry. (FBIS/SA, 3 Oct 86)	E-Sikh	G-U	0/6	LP
10/04/86	DELHI. In New Delhi 3,000 Hindus riot to protest the attempted assassination of Prime Minister Gandhi. The demonstration coincides with Ramlila, the annual chariot procession celebrating the festival of Lord Rama. The police open fire, injuring 25, while 100 policemen and an unknown number of demonstrators are injured by acid bombs. (FBIS/SA, 6 Oct 86)	C-Hind	C-Hind	0/125+	LP
10/26/86	DELHI. A violent mob stones passing vehicles in protest over the Ferozepur killings in Punjab the previous day. Nine people, including five policemen, are injured. (FBIS/SA, 27 Oct 86)	C-Hind?	C-Hind LP	0/9	LP
11/19/86	DELHI. Suspected Sikh militants shoot and injure Surinder Lodha, a prominent Hindu leader, in New Delhi. (FBIS/SA, 20, Nov 86)	E-Sikh	C-Hind	0/1	U
12/01/86	DELHI. A crowd of 2,000 Hindu migrants from Punjab demonstrates to protest the Khudda bus massacre in Punjab. The police open fire, injuring 12. Curfew is imposed. (H, 2 Dec 86)	C-Hind	C-Hind LP	0/12	LP
12/05/86	DELHI. A truck driven by Sikh extremists plows through a line of CRPF soldiers surrounding the Bangla Sahib, killing three. The CRPF was deployed to prevent violence during a Sikh procession commemorating the martyrdom of Guru Teg Bahadur. The CRPF is replaced by the Delhi Armed Police when CRPF soldiers start fighting with their own officers in the wake of the attack. (TI, 6 Dec 86)	E-Sikh PM	PM C-Sikh	3	PM
12/05/86	DELHI. A procession of 3,000 Sikhs commemorating the martyrdom of Guru Teg Bahadur turns violent at the Bangla Sahib. The police open fire, killing 4 and injuring more than 11 others. The army is called in the following day to reestablish order. (TI, 6-7 Dec 86)	C-Sikh	C-Sikh LP	4/11+	A
12/13/86	DELHI. Villagers clash with police attempting to remove illegal structures. At least 15 policemen are injured. (S, 14 Dec 86)	D	LP	0/15+	LP
12/25/86	DELHI. Members of the Shiv Sena attack a Sikh family with tridents, injuring three. (H, 27 Dec 86)	C-Hind	C-Sikh	0/3	U

GUJARAT



# CIVIL VIOLENCE IN INDIA

DATE	EVENT	PERPETRATOR	VICTIM	LOSSES	RESPONSE
----	----	-----	-----	-----	-----
01/01/85	GUJARAT. The Ministry of Welfare reports 13 instances of murder and 50 of grievous hurt against members of scheduled tribes and scheduled castes in 1985. (CPS, Winter 86, Welfare)	U	C-Cast C-Trib	(13 /50)	U
02/21/85	GUJARAT. Students in Ahmedabad and surrounding towns conduct a violent agitation to protest the government's university reservation policies which favor low-caste Hindus. Crowds engage in stone-throwing and arson. (FBIS/SA, 21 Feb 85)	C-Cast	C-Cast	0	U
02/27/85	GUJARAT. Agitating students protesting the state's reservation policy set two state transport buses on fire in Nadia. One man is burned to death and three others injured. (FBIS/SA, 1 Mar 85)	C-Cast	IB	1/3	U
03/18/85	GUJARAT. Upper-caste Hindus in Ahmedabad demonstrate against government reservation policies which favor the lower castes. The demonstrations become violent as the crowds engage in arson and stone-throwing. The police and the army are called out to quell the mob. Over 8 days of fighting, 13 are killed and more than 44 injured, and an indefinite curfew is clamped on the city. (FBIS/SA, 19-25 Mar 85)	C-Cast	C-Cast	13/44+	A LP
04/09/85	GUJARAT. Police use tear gas to disperse stone-throwing mobs. Six people, including four policemen, are injured. (FBIS/SA, 10 Apr 85)	C-Cast	C-Cast LP	0/6	LP
04/12/85	GUJARAT. A protest by upper-caste Hindus against lower-caste reservations grows increasingly violent, and spreads from Ahmedabad to surrounding towns, including Baroda, Broach and Surat. The army is summoned to control widespread arson, stone-throwing and stabbing incidents, and a curfew is imposed. Over 3 weeks of rioting, more than 60 people are killed, several hundred injured and as many as 6,000 left temporarily homeless. (FBIS/SA, 12 Apr 85 - 2 May 85)	C-Cast	C-Cast LP	60/200	A PM
05/08/85	GUJARAT. The army is called out to impose order after rival mobs begin throwing stones, looting and stabbing. In this resumption of anti-reservation violence, 9 are killed, including a police sub-inspector, and 15 others are injured. (FBIS/SA, 9-10 May 85)	C-Cast	C-Cast LP	9/15	A
05/12/85	GUJARAT. Indefinite curfew is extended in Ahmedabad, Baroda and Surat as the army continues its efforts to disperse violent crowds of battling high-caste and low-caste Hindus. Over 17 days of fighting, 17 people are killed and more than 300 injured (6 are killed when a crowd of more than 500 attacks the Baroda police station, and more than 200 are injured on 23 May when State Reserve Police open fire to disperse a stone-throwing mob in Surat. (FBIS/SA, 14-31 May 85)	C-Cast	C-Cast	17/300	A

# CIVIL VIOLENCE IN INDIA

DATE ----	EVENT -----	PERPETRATOR -----	VICTIM -----	LOSSES -----	RESPONSE -----
06/02/85	GUJARAT. One person is killed in a stabbing incident and a shop is set on fire in Idar. A 13-hour curfew is enacted. (FBIS/SA, 3 Jun 85)	U	U	1	U
06/07/85	GUJARAT. Anti-reservation violence resumes in Ahmedabad and surrounding towns, with riots, stabbing, stone-throwing and arson. The army continues to patrol the streets and the city remains under curfew. Over 4 days of fighting, 34 are killed and more than 60 injured. (FBIS/SA, 10-11 Jun 85)	C-Cast	C-Cast	34/60+	A
06/20/85	GUJARAT. In continuing anti-reservation conflict, 6 are killed and 11 injured in army firing. (FBIS/SA, 21 Jun 85)	C-Cast	C-Cast	6/11	A
06/20/85	GUJARAT. Hindu-Muslim rioting erupts in Ahmedabad when the festival that marks the last day of Ramadan coincides with the Hindu Rath Yatra (car festival). Hindus celebrating the festival defy a police ban by taking a procession through a Muslim area, using elephants and cows to push through police barricades. The army opens fire. The conflict leaves 8 dead and 24 injured. Another 10 people are injured in 3 bomb explosions around the city. (FBIS/SA, 24 Jun 85)	C-Hind C-Musl	C-Hind C-Musl	8/34	A
06/29/85	GUJARAT. Police open fire to quell fighting between high-caste and low-caste Hindus in Baroda, Surat and Ahmedabad. The army is called to assist the police. Over 9 days of fighting, 6 are killed and 22 wounded in police firing; 5 are killed and 79 injured in stonings, acid throwing and stabbing incidents; 6 are injured in bombings. Suspected sabotage leads to a train derailment in Surat which injures 13. (FBIS/SA, 2-8 Jul 85)	C-Cast	C-Cast LP	11/120	A LP
07/17/85	GUJARAT. Shooting and rioting break out in Ahmedabad the day after army units are withdrawn. The fighting spreads to the surrounding area, and over 8 days of conflict between upper- and lower-caste Hindus, 47 are killed and more than 160 injured. (FBIS/SA, 18-26 Jul 85)	C-Cast	C-Cast	47 /160+	LP
07/23/85	GUJARAT. Home Minister S.B. Chavan, testifying before both houses of the Indian Parliament, reports that from February to the present time, 237 persons have lost their lives in the course of communal violence in Gujarat. Of this number, 93 were killed by Indian Army or police gunfire. Nearly 1,800 persons were injured and over 1,230 violent incidents were reported during this period of time. In the most recent outbreak of violence lasting from 17 to 23 July, 34 persons lost their lives, 14 of them as the result of police gunfire. (AR, 13-19 Aug 85)	C-Cast	C-Cast	(237 /1800)	A

# CIVIL VIOLENCE IN INDIA

DATE	EVENT	PERPETRATOR	VICTIM	LOSSES	RESPONSE
08/13/85	GUJARAT. Conflict resumes between high-caste and low-caste Hindus in Ahmedabad. One is killed and 4 injured in police firing, while 12 are injured in stabbing and stone-throwing incidents. (FBIS/SA, 13 Aug 85)	C-Cast	C-Cast	1/16	LP
08/26/85	GUJARAT. Four are injured in Gandhinagar when police fire on a crowd of demonstrating state government employees. (FBIS/SA, 27 Aug 85)	D	D	0/4	LP
09/07/85	GUJARAT. Police making an arrest are attacked by a stone-throwing mob in Ahmedabad. One is killed in the firing. (FBIS/SA, 9 Sep 85)	D	D	1	LP
09/14/85	GUJARAT. A crowd of 3,000 protesters turns violent during a pro-roster rally (in favor of lower-caste reservations). The police open fire, killing two and injuring four. (FBIS/SA, 16 Sep 85)	C-Cast	C-Cast	2/4	LP
09/27/85	GUJARAT. Hindus celebrating the festival of Lord Ganesh in Baroda district clash with Muslims, leaving 2 dead from stab wounds and 18 wounded, including 1 policeman. The army is put on standby. (FBIS/SA, 30 Sep 85)	C-Hind C-Musl	C-Hind C-Musl	2/18	LP
11/09/85	GUJARAT. A parcel bomb explodes in the Buhari post office in Surat district, killing the postmaster and four others. (FBIS/SA, 12 Nov 85)	U	G-L IB	5	LP
01/01/86	GUJARAT. The Minister of State for Home Affairs reports 92 deaths in communal riots in 1986. (Pat, 4 Mar 87)	U	U	(92)	U
01/05/86	GUJARAT. A quarrel over kite-flying in Kalupur sparks off widespread fighting and arson in which 7 are killed and 31 injured over 2 days. The police open fire to disperse violent crowds. (FBIS/SA, 6 Jan 86)	C-Cast?	C-Cast	7/31	LP
01/22/86	GUJARAT. Violence breaks out between high- and low-caste Hindus in the Kalupur and Dariapur areas of Ahmedabad. In incidents of stabbing and stone-throwing, four are killed and eight injured. Indefinite curfew is imposed. (FBIS/SA, 23 Jan 86)	C-Cast	C-Cast	4/8	LP
03/26/86	GUJARAT. Clashes break out between two groups in Verval while Hindus are celebrating the festival of Holi. Police open fire to control incidents of stone-throwing and arson which leave 4 dead and 32 injured. (Government reports claim 13 deaths and 45 injuries.) (FBIS/SA, 26 Mar 86; CPS, Monsoon 86, Home Affairs)	C-Musl C-Hind	C-Musl C-Hind	4/32	LP

# CIVIL VIOLENCE IN INDIA

DATE ----	EVENT -----	PERPETRATOR -----	VICTIM -----	LOSSES -----	RESPONSE -----
04/04/86	GUJARAT. Police open fire to disperse stone-throwing crowds during communal tension in Borsad. Two are killed and eight injured. (FBIS/SA, 7 Apr 86)	C-Hind? C-Musl?	C-Hind C-Musl	2/8	LP
07/09/86	GUJARAT. Hindu-Muslim rioting breaks out in Ahmedabad, Broach and Baroda, leaving 49 dead and 177 injured over 6 days of fighting. The violence is started when Muslims throw stones at a procession of Hindus celebrating the Rath Yatra festival. The army is put on alert. The government deploys 12 CRPF companies and 5 BSF companies in the city. (FBIS/SA, 11-15 Jul 86; CPS, Monsoon 86, Home Affairs)	C-Musl C-Hind	C-Musl C-Hind	49/177	PM
08/01/86	GUJARAT. The Ministry of Home Affairs reports 20 deaths and 149 injuries in communal rioting between August and October 1986. (CPS, Winter 86, Home Affairs)	U	U	(20 /149)	U
08/19/86	GUJARAT. Widespread communal violence breaks out in Baroda after an unidentified gunman opens fire from a speeding car, killing three. Police open fire to disperse crowds engaging in stone-throwing, stabbing and arson. Over 4 days of rioting, 4 more are killed and 348 injured. (According to Agence France Press, only 80 are injured.) Indefinite curfew is imposed and police are ordered to shoot at sight. (FBIS/SA, 20-22 Aug 86)	C-Hind C-Musl	C-Hind C-Musl	7/348	LP
08/30/86	GUJARAT. Police open fire to disperse two stone-throwing groups clashing in Baroda. One person is killed. (FBIS/SA, 2 Sep 86)	C-Hind C-Musl	C-Hind C-Musl	1	LP
09/15/86	GUJARAT. Police open fire in Baroda to disperse a mob throwing stones at a procession of people celebrating a religious holiday. A similar incident occurs in Warawadi. A total of 24 people are injured in stone-throwing and stabbing. (FBIS/SA, 16 Sep 86)	C-Musl C-Hind	C-Musl C-Hind	0/24	LP
09/19/86	GUJARAT. Police open fire to quell stone-throwing mobs in Baroda and Wadi. Over 3 days, three are killed and nine injured in the firing. Seven policemen and several others are injured in the violence. (FBIS/SA, 22 Sep 86)	C-Hind C-Musl	C-Hind C-Musl	3/16	LP
12/19/86	GUJARAT. Two groups of Congress(I) workers clash in Vaghai and Ahusa over the elections of forest cooperative society members. In the fighting 10 people are injured. (S, 22 Dec 86)	P-C(I)	P-C(I)	0/10	U
12/25/86	GUJARAT. Two groups in Ahmedabad clash over a kite-flying incident. The police open fire to control incidents of arson and stone-throwing. Six are injured. (IE, 26 Dec 86)	U	U	0/6	LP

JAMMU & KASHMIR

# CIVIL VIOLENCE IN INDIA

DATE	EVENT	PERPETRATOR	VICTIM	LOSSES	RESPONSE
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01/27/85	JAMMU & KASHMIR. A mob in Katra turns violent when police stop a cattle truck for verification. The police open fire, killing one and injuring three. (FBIS/SA, 28 Jan 85)	D	D	1/3	LP
02/11/85	JAMMU & KASHMIR. Supporters of the Kashmir Liberation Front turn violent during a demonstration commemorating the execution of Maqbool Butt. When the group stops a police vehicle and sets it on fire, the police open fire, killing one. Several police are injured in the fighting. (FBIS/SA, 12 Feb 85)	C-Kash	LP	1/?	LP
04/20/85	JAMMU & KASHMIR. A stone-throwing crowd attacks a police station to protest the death of a student in a bus accident in Srinagar. The police open fire when the crowd tries to set fire to a bridge. Three protesters and 40 policemen are injured over 2 days of conflict. (FBIS/SA, 22 Apr 85)	D	D LP	0/43	LP
05/14/85	JAMMU & KASHMIR. A crowd of demonstrators in Srinagar turns violent, injuring 100 policemen in stone-throwing. The crowd is protesting a writ petition to ban the Koran which was submitted to the Calcutta high court. In the original protest and the strike 3 days later, the police use tear gas and firing to disperse the crowd. One person is killed and two injured in the firing. (FBIS/SA, 15-20 May 85)	C-Musl	LP C-Musl	1/102	LP
07/12/85	JAMMU & KASHMIR. Unidentified gunmen attempt to kill Dr. Farooq Abdullah, former Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir. The assailants are driven away by security personnel. (FBIS/SA, 15 Jul 85)	U	G-S	0	LP
07/13/85	JAMMU & KASHMIR. A bomb explosion at the martyr's graveyard in Srinagar injures six, missing former Chief Minister Farooq Abdullah by only a few minutes. (FBIS/SA, 15 Jul 85)	U	G-S IB	0/6	U
07/15/85	JAMMU & KASHMIR. Police use tear gas to disperse stone-throwing mobs protesting an alleged attack on former Chief Minister Farooq Abdullah. The conflict leaves 60 policemen injured. (FBIS/SA, 16 Jul 85)	D	LP	0/60	LP
10/20/85	JAMMU & KASHMIR. Two employees of the state excise department are killed by suspected Sikh gunmen in Lakhimpur-Dholpur near the Punjab border. Police close the district border. This is the first such incident involving Sikh militants in the state. (FBIS/SA, 21 Oct 85)	E-Sikh	G-S	2	LP
02/15/86	JAMMU & KASHMIR. A court decision giving Hindus the rights to a disputed temple in Uttar Pradesh sparks communal fighting in	C-Musl C-Hind	C-Musl C-Hind	0/100+	LP

# CIVIL VIOLENCE IN INDIA

DATE	EVENT	PERPETRATOR	VICTIM	LOSSES	RESPONSE
	Srinagar. The police open fire to curb the violence. More than 100 people are injured. (FBIS/SA, 18 Feb 86)				
02/17/86	JAMMU & KASHMIR. Police in Jammu use tear gas and lathi-charges to disperse a violent mob protesting the use of provocative communal slogans by another group. Over 3 days of fighting, more than 50 policemen are injured. (FBIS/SA, 18,20 Feb 86)	C-Hind? C-Musl?	C-Hind C-Musl LP	0/50+	LP
02/20/86	JAMMU & KASHMIR. Curfew is clamped down in Anantnag and BSF forces are ordered to shoot at sight after Muslims loot more than 100 houses in Hindu areas. The state is given 16 additional companies of BSF soldiers to maintain order. (FBIS/SA, 21 Feb 86; IE, 28 Oct 86)	C-Musl	C-Hind	?	PM
03/05/86	JAMMU & KASHMIR. Police in Jammu use tear gas and lathi charges to disperse students protesting arrests in recent communal conflict. Curfews are maintained in Jammu, Srinagar and Sopor. (FBIS/SA, 6 Mar 86)	C-Hind C-Musl	C-Hind C-Musl	?	LP
08/01/86	JAMMU & KASHMIR. The Ministry of Home Affairs reports two cases of injuries in communal rioting between August and October 1986. (CPS, Winter 86, Home Affairs)	U	U	(0/2)	U
09/04/86	JAMMU & KASHMIR. Muslims in Srinagar riot in protest against the alleged death of a fundamentalist leader in police custody. Police use tear gas and lathi charges to contain the crowd. Five are injured, including two policemen. (FBIS/SA, 9 Sep 86)	C-Musl	C-Musl LP	0/5	LP
09/13/86	JAMMU & KASHMIR. Unspecified violent incidents in Hiranagar leave 15 injured. The following day, three are injured when a bomb explodes in a cinema in Srinagar. (FBIS/SA, 15 Sep 86)	U	U	0/18	U
09/27/86	JAMMU & KASHMIR. Violence breaks out in Baramulla as a stone-throwing crowd assembles to protest the detention of Ghulam Nabi Kachroo, general secretary of the Majlis-Tehzuz-Islam. Police open fire, killing one and injuring three. (Pat, 28 Sep, 8 Oct 86)	C-Musl	C-Musl	1/3	LP
09/27/86	JAMMU & KASHMIR. A violent mob protesting an arrest throws stones at policemen in Baramulla. Police open fire, injuring one. A superintendent and deputy of police are also injured. Curfew is imposed. (FBIS/SA, 29 Sep 86)	C-Musl?	LP C-Musl	0/3	LP
10/03/86	JAMMU & KASHMIR. Police intervene when Muslims observing a bandh try to force local merchants in Srinagar to close their shops. More than 70 are injured, including 25 policemen. BSF and CRPF soldiers are called in to restore order. (S, 4 Oct 86)	C-Musl	C-Musl LP	0/70	PM LP

# CIVIL VIOLENCE IN INDIA

DATE	EVENT	PERPETRATOR	VICTIM	LOSSES	RESPONSE
10/06/86	JAMMU & KASHMIR. A crowd of 10,000 Muslims goes on the rampage after an alleged act of sacrilege in Sopore. Stone-throwing rioters attack the offices of the local Congress(I) Party and government, dispersing only after the police use tear gas and lathi charges. (Pat, 8 Oct 86)	C-Musl	U	?	LP
12/26/86	JAMMU & KASHMIR. Muslims in Srinagar riot to protest the publication of a story entitled "Mohammed The Idiot" in a local newspaper. The police open fire. In the fighting, 70 are injured, including 12 policemen. (H, 27 Dec 86)	C-Musl	C-Musl LP	0/70	LP



MAHARASHTRA

# CIVIL VIOLENCE IN INDIA

DATE ----	EVENT -----	PERPETRATOR -----	VICTIM -----	LOSSES -----	RESPONSE -----
01/01/85	MAHARASHTRA. The Ministry of Welfare reports 13 instances of murder and 35 of grievous hurt committed against members of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in 1985. (CPS, Winter 86, Welfare)	U	C-Cast C-Trib	(13 /35)	U
01/26/85	MAHARASHTRA. A mob of striking textile workers at Mahune turns violent. Police open fire, killing three and injuring six. Thirty-five policemen are injured in the fighting. (FBIS/SA, 28 Jan 85)	W	LP W	3/41	LP
02/05/85	MAHARASHTRA. A mob of demonstrators at the Bhavnagar railroad station turns violent in a protest for more train service on the suburban railway. The Railway Protection Force opens fire, killing five and injuring seven. Stone-throwing crowds injure 29 policemen. (FBIS/SA, 5 Feb 85)	D	D LP	5/36	LP PM
09/27/85	MAHARASHTRA. Hindus celebrating the festival of Lord Ganesh clash with Muslims in Jalgaon district. One is stoned to death. (FBIS/SA, 30 Sep 85)	C-Hind C-Musl	C-Hind C-Musl	1	LP
10/22/85	MAHARASHTRA. Karan Singh, a Nihang Sikh priest, and his bodyguard are killed in a shrine in Naned by unidentified gunmen. They had come from Punjab to join Hindus celebrating the festival of Dushera. (FBIS/SA, 23 Oct 85)	U	R-Sikh	2	LP
01/01/86	MAHARASHTRA. The Minister of State for Home Affairs reports 17 deaths in communal rioting in Panwal and Amravati in 1986. (Pat, 21 Mar 87)	U	U	(17)	U
05/10/86	MAHARASHTRA. Two stone-throwing groups clash in Nakik City and Tanvel, killing 7 and injuring 23. Police open fire to disperse the mob. (FBIS/SA, 12 May 86)	U	U	7/23	LP
05/20/86	MAHARASHTRA. In Aurangabad, 10 are injured in a clash between 2 groups. The government bans assembly of more than five people to curb incidents of stabbing, stone-throwing and arson. (FBIS/SA, 21 May 86)	U	U	0/10	LP
07/20/86	MAHARASHTRA. A mob of 25 cowherds attacks a police squad to protest the impounding of a stray buffalo. The police open fire, killing one. (TI, 30 Nov 86)	D	D	1	LP
08/01/86	MAHARASHTRA. The Ministry of Home Affairs reports 3 deaths and 123 injuries in communal rioting between August and October 1986. (CPS, Winter 86, Home Affairs)	U	U	(3 /123)	U

# CIVIL VIOLENCE IN INDIA

DATE	EVENT	PERPETRATOR	VICTIM	LOSSES	RESPONSE
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08/10/86	MAHARASHTRA. General Arun Sridhar Vaidya is killed by four unidentified gunmen in Pune. His wife is injured in the attack. The Khalistan Commando Force, a Sikh separatist group, claims responsibility. Vaidya was Chief of Army Staff during the 1984 army assault on the Golden Temple. (FBIS/SA, 11 Aug 86)	E-Sikh	G-U A	1/1	LP
10/22/86	MAHARASHTRA. Communal riots break out in Warud. Three are killed in police firing. (EPW, 22 Nov 86)	C-Musl C-Hind	C-Musl C-Hind	3	LP
11/03/86	MAHARASHTRA. A quarrel in a gambling den sparks communal rioting in Amravati. The police open fire to disperse the crowds, killing one. Another 7 people die in stabbing incidents and 24 others are injured. (IE, 5 Nov 86)	C-Musl? C-Hind?	C-Musl C-Hind	8/24	LP
11/27/86	MAHARASHTRA. Inflammatory activities by the Shiv Sena lead to 3 days of Hindu-Muslim rioting in Amravati and Vidarbha. The fighting leaves 13 dead. (TI, 30 Nov 86)	C-Hind C-Musl	C-Hind C-Musl	13	U
11/29/86	MAHARASHTRA. In a dispute over a plot of land, a local village leader and 70 workers from Khuroshi attack Congress (I) and Shiv Sena workers, leaving 2 dead and 4 wounded. (IE-ND, 30 Nov 86)	C-Musl?	C-Hind	2/4	U
12/04/86	MAHARASHTRA. Two factions in Tikone clash over a proposal to move a college. The fighting leaves 5 dead and 14 wounded. (S, 4 Dec 86)	D	D	5/14	U
12/04/86	MAHARASHTRA. A bicycle accident sets off communal rioting between Hindus and Muslims in Paithan. In incidents of arson and stabbing, 19 people are injured. (H, 5 Dec 86)	C-Musl C-Hind	C-Musl C-Hind	0/19	U
12/10/86	MAHARASHTRA. The Shetkari Sanghatana (a union of cotton growers) mobilizes 4,000 members for a violent road-block agitation in Suryagaon to protest cotton prices. The police open fire. The conflict leaves 3 dead and 30 injured. (TI, 11 Dec 86)	D	D	3/30	LP

PUNJAB

# CIVIL VIOLENCE IN INDIA

DATE	EVENT	PERPETRATOR	VICTIM	LOSSES	RESPONSE
01/01/85	PUNJAB. The Ministry of Welfare reports eight instances of murder and three of grievous hurt committed against members of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in 1985. (CPS, Winter 86, Welfare)	U	C-Cast C-Trib	(8/3)	U
01/16/85	PUNJAB. Three unidentified youths on a motorcycle near Ludhiana shoot at the Chief Priest of the Akal Takht, Jathedar Kripal Singh, injuring him and two of his companions. (FBIS/SA, 17 Jan 85)	E-Sikh	R-Sikh	0/3	U
02/25/85	PUNJAB. Three unidentified youths on a scooter shoot a school teacher. The assailants, reportedly from the same community as the teacher, escape after the incident. (FBIS/SA, 28 Feb 85)	U	U	1	LP
03/24/85	PUNJAB. Two unidentified gunmen shoot the general secretary of the Chandigarh unit of the Bharatiya Janata Party, Krishan Lal Manchanda, at his home. His son is wounded in the attack. Another man is killed by car-borne assailants. All educational institutions are closed and the local government puts a ban on demonstrations. (AR, 11-17 Jun 85)	E-Sikh?	P-BJP	2/1	U
04/08/85	PUNJAB. An assistant sub-inspector of police is shot dead near his house in Jullundur. Police suspect terrorist involvement. (FBIS/SA, 9 Apr 85)	E-Sikh	LP	1	LP
04/19/85	PUNJAB. Two unidentified assailants shoot and wound Mr. R.I. Bhatia, general secretary of the All-India Congress Committee(I), at his house in Amritsar. Another person is killed in the incident, and a second Congress(I) leader and companion are injured in another incident later in the day. The CRPF and BSF are called out, and 500 troops conduct a raid on hostels surrounding the Golden Temple on the morning of 20 April. Four Sikhs are arrested. (FBIS/SA, 19-22 Apr 85)	E-Sikh	P-C(I)	1/3	PM
05/01/85	PUNJAB. Two unidentified assailants enter the Congress(I) party headquarters in Ludhiana and shoot dead the local Congress(I) president, injuring two others. (FBIS/SA, 2 May 85)	E-Sikh	P-C(I)	1/2	U
05/04/85	PUNJAB. Two policemen are killed and two others wounded as they attempt to arrest a terrorist. (FBIS/SA, 6 May 85)	E-Sikh	LP	2/2	LP
05/05/85	PUNJAB. Dhariwal township is put under curfew after unidentified gunmen kill five and injure three in separate incidents. Among those killed is an assistant subinspector of police. All of the victims are identified as Hindus. (FBIS/SA, 7-8 May 85)	E-Sikh	C-Hind	5/3	U
05/06/85	PUNJAB. Sikh separatist gunmen open fire at Fatehnangal Village near the Pakistan border, killing two. (FBIS/SA, 8 May 85)	E-Sikh	U	2	U

# CIVIL VIOLENCE IN INDIA

DATE	EVENT	PERPETRATOR	VICTIM	LOSSES	RESPONSE
05/10/85	PUNJAB. Sikh gunmen shoot Balbir Singh, president of the Punjab Lok Dal, in Hoshiarpur. Police impose a curfew on the city in the face of violent protests in which one person is beaten to death and two policemen are injured. (FBIS/SA, 10 May 85)	E-Sikh	P-LD	2/2	LP
05/25/85	PUNJAB. Three unidentified assailants shoot four in a village near Ludhiana, injuring two and killing two. Police launch a manhunt. (FBIS/SA, 29 May 85)	E-Sikh	U	2/2	LP
05/28/85	PUNJAB. Suspected Sikh militants in Ludhiana kill two and injure three. The victims are believed to be Hindus. (FBIS/SA, 30 May 85)	E-Sikh	C-Hind	2/3	U
06/03/85	PUNJAB. A bomb is thrown into the residence of Ved Prakash Khullar, president of the Hoshiarpur Congress(I) Committee. Khullar and four relatives are injured. Prime Minister Gandhi orders massive deployment of the army and paramilitary throughout Punjab on the first anniversary of the storming of the Golden Temple. (FBIS/SA, 4 Jun 85)	E-Sikh	P-C(I)	0/5	A PM
06/07/85	PUNJAB. A violent mob battles with police in Hoshiarpur, leaving four policemen and others injured. (FBIS/SA, 10 Jun 85)	U	LP	0/4	LP
07/10/85	PUNJAB. Sikh gunmen open fire at a police station in Jandiala, killing one police constable and injuring the brother of a policeman. (FBIS/SA, 11 Jul 85)	E-Sikh	LP	1/1	LP
07/30/85	PUNJAB. Sikh moderates and militants clash during a meeting convened by Longowal in Amritsar's Golden Temple. Both sides fire shots, leaving 30 injured. Police intervene to break up the conflict and arrest 50 people. (FBIS/SA, 1 Aug 85)	P-Akal C-Sikh	P-Akal C-Sikh	0/30	LP
08/13/85	PUNJAB. Two soldiers and two others are killed when a bomb explodes in a train in northern Punjab. Sikh separatists are believed to be responsible. (FBIS/SA, 14 Aug 85)	E-Sikh	A IB	4	LP
08/20/85	PUNJAB. Sikh gunmen injure Gurdial Saini, a senior Congress(I) leader and former state legislator. A local party organizer is killed in the Jullundur attack. (FBIS/SA, 20-22 Aug 85)	E-Sikh	G-S P-C(I)	1/1	LP
08/20/85	PUNJAB. Harchand Singh Longowal, moderate Sikh leader of the Akali Dal, is gunned down by three Sikh extremist youths in Sherpur. A supporter is killed in the crossfire. Paramilitary units are put on alert. (FBIS/SA, 21 Aug 85)	E-Sikh	P-Akal	2	LP

# CIVIL VIOLENCE IN INDIA

DATE	EVENT	PERPETRATOR	VICTIM	LOSSES	RESPONSE
08/20/85	PUNJAB. Sikh gunmen kill a Hindu priest near Amritsar and a district-level Congress(I) leader in Jalandhar. (FBIS/SA, 21 Aug 85)	E-Sikh	R-Hind P-C(I)	2	U
08/25/85	PUNJAB. Four people are killed in Amritsar district in separate incidents. Two of them are identified as Hindus. Sikh gunmen are suspected. (FBIS/SA, 26 Aug 85)	E-Sikh	C-Hind U	4	U
09/03/85	PUNJAB. Suspected Sikh militants leave 10 dead and 8 wounded over 2 days in separate incidents around the state. (FBIS/SA, 4-5 Sep 85)	E-Sikh	U	10/8	LP
09/08/85	PUNJAB. Two unidentified gunmen kill Youth Congress(I) leader Subhash Chandra in Jullundur. Police launch a search. (FBIS/SA, 9 Sep 85)	E-Sikh?	P-C(I)	1	LP
09/23/85	PUNJAB. Sikh militants kill two and injure three in an attempt to disrupt elections around the state. One of the deaths occurs in a car bomb attack against an army convoy. The state orders massive deployment of army, paramilitary and police to maintain order during the elections (est. 150,000 security personnel in combat readiness). (FBIS/SA 26 Sep 85)	E-Sikh	IB A	2/3	A PM
10/06/85	PUNJAB. A bomb planted by suspected Sikh extremists explodes outside a house in Amritsar, injuring one police inspector. (FBIS/SA, 7 Oct 85)	E-Sikh	LP	0/1	LP
10/16/85	PUNJAB. Ram Lubhaya, president of the Tarn Taran municipal Congress(I) Committee, is killed by Sikh gunmen. (FBIS/SA, 16 Oct 85)	E-Sikh	P-C(I)	1	U
10/19/85	PUNJAB. Rajpal Kang, general secretary of the Fatehgarh Chaurian unit of Congress(I) is killed by suspected Sikh gunmen. A bodyguard is also wounded in the incident. (FBIS/SA, 21 Oct 85)	E-Sikh	P-C(I)	1/1	LP
10/22/85	PUNJAB. A Hindu shopkeeper and two bank employees are injured in separate robbery attempts around the state. (FBIS/SA, 23 Oct 85)	E-Sikh?	C-Hind U	0/3	U
10/29/85	PUNJAB. Yapsal, a Congress(I) worker from Amritsar district, is killed by unidentified gunmen near Naushera Punwan. (FBIS/SA, 30 Oct 85)	E-Sikh?	P-C(I)	1	U
11/06/85	PUNJAB. Unidentified gunmen kill a police constable and injure another in the excise and sales tax office in Amritsar. (FBIS/SA, 6 Nov 85)	E-Sikh?	LP	1/1	U

# CIVIL VIOLENCE IN INDIA

DATE ----	EVENT -----	PERPETRATOR -----	VICTIM -----	LOSSES -----	RESPONSE -----
11/11/85	PUNJAB. Sikh extremists kill a police constable, a village head and two others in separate incidents around the state. (FBIS/SA, 12-13 Nov 85)	E-Sikh	LP G-L U	4	LP
11/22/85	PUNJAB. A transistor bomb explodes on a passenger train at Shambu, near the Punjab-Haryana border, killing 2 and injuring 22. Patrolling by police and paramilitary is intensified. (FBIS/SA, 25 Nov 85)	E-Sikh?	IB	2/22	PM LP
11/27/85	PUNJAB. Two Sikh extremists shoot and injure Sahib Singh, the chief priest of the Golden Temple as he begins a ceremony commemorating the 516th birth anniversary of Guru Nanak. A bodyguard is killed in the Amritsar attack. Central Reserve Police patrol the temple. (FBIS/SA, 27 Nov 85)	E-Sikh	R-Sikh	1/1	PM
11/29/85	PUNJAB. Unidentified gunmen kill a police constable and assistant subinspector on patrol in Mandor. Four others are killed in separate incidents. (FBIS/SA, 2-3 Dec 85)	E-Sikh?	LP U	6	U
12/16/85	PUNJAB. Unidentified gunmen kill Parshotan Das Agarwal, general secretary of the district Youth Congress in Ludhiana district. (FBIS/SA, 18 Dec 85)	E-Sikh?	P-C(I)	1	U
12/18/85	PUNJAB. Suspected Sikh extremists kill a Hindu schoolteacher in Raj Pal. (FBIS/SA, 20 Dec 85)	E-Sikh	C-Hind	1	U
12/24/85	PUNJAB. One is killed and four others injured in a clash between two groups in Gurdaspur. The conflict begins as a dispute between shopkeepers. The police use force to disperse the crowd. Indefinite curfew is imposed. (FBIS/SA, 26 Dec 85)	U	U	1/4	LP
12/27/85	PUNJAB. Rival groups of armed Sikh temple guards (nihangs) clash at the Fategarh Sahib. Four are killed. Curfew is imposed. (FBIS/SA, 30 Dec 85)	C-Sikh	C-Sikh	4	U
12/30/85	PUNJAB. Suspected Sikh extremists kill two residents of Dunia Sandhu. (FBIS/SA, 2 Jan 86)	E-Sikh	U	2	LP
12/30/85	PUNJAB. Unidentified gunmen kill two in Batala and escape on their victims' moped. (FBIS/SA, 3 Jan 86)	E-Sikh?	U	2	LP
01/01/86	PUNJAB. Five suspected Sikh extremists kill one police constable and injure another on a bus in Dolwad. The other passengers are robbed. (FBIS/SA, 2 Jan 86)	E-Sikh	LP	1/1	LP
01/05/86	PUNJAB. Unidentified gunmen open fire in a market in Moga, killing one and injuring two others. Three others are injured in	E-Sikh?	U	1/5	LP



# CIVIL VIOLENCE IN INDIA

DATE	EVENT	PERPETRATOR	VICTIM	LOSSES	RESPONSE
	Amritsar when police exchange fire with suspected terrorists. (FBIS/SA, 6 Jan 86)				
01/06/86	PUNJAB. Seven die and five are injured in separate incidents of violence around the state. Sikh extremist involvement is suspected. (FBIS/SA, 7 Jan 86)	E-Sikh?	U	7/5	U
01/09/86	PUNJAB. Four unidentified gunmen kill a man addressing a crowd in the Sultanpur Lodhi temple (a Sikh temple) in Kapurthala district. In Ludhiana district, one police constable is killed and another injured by motorcycle-borne assailants. The state deploys 3,000 regular police and 16,000 paramilitary troops to forestall violence in an anti-government "block the roads" campaign called by Sikh student militants. (FBIS/SA 10-14 Jan 86)	E-Sikh?	LP U	2/1	PM LP
01/11/86	PUNJAB. Unidentified gunmen kill a physician in his clinic in Sangrur district. A caller representing the Dashmesh Regiment, a Sikh militant group, claims responsibility for this and other deaths of the preceding week. (FBIS/SA, 14 Jan 86)	E-Sikh	U	1	U
01/16/86	PUNJAB. Suspected Sikh extremists kill a Hindu policeman as tension mounts over the proposed transfer of Chandigarh from Haryana to Punjab. The transfer is scheduled for 26 January. (FBIS/SA, 17 Jan 86)	E-Sikh	LP	1	U
01/19/86	PUNJAB. Rival Sikh student groups battle for control of the Golden Temple complex in Amritsar after members of the All India Sikh Students Federation threaten to demolish and rebuild the Akal Takht, the temple's inner sanctum. Paramilitary forces assist in dislodging the militants. Eight are injured in the firing. The army is put on alert in preparation for Republic Day violence. (FBIS/SA, 21 Jan 86)	C-Sikh	C-Sikh	0/8	PM
01/23/86	PUNJAB. Unidentified assailants kill Shyam Lal, Congress(I) president of Kalanaur. (FBIS/SA, 24 Jan 86)	E-Sikh?	P-C(I)	1	U
01/27/86	PUNJAB. Unidentified gunmen kill Sohan Lal, a member of Congress(I), near Amritsar. (FBIS/SA, 29 Jan 86)	E-Sikh?	P-C(I)	1	U
01/29/86	PUNJAB. Four unidentified assailants kill two and injure one other in Lopoke. Mohan Singh, a member of the village council, is among the dead. Vijay Kumar, block Congress (I) president of Lopoke, is injured in the attack. (FBIS/SA, 30 Jan 86)	E-Sikh?	G-L P-C(I)	2/1	LP
02/02/86	PUNJAB. Harish Shah, Congress(I) leader of Parsika, is killed and another person injured in an attack by unidentified gunmen. (FBIS/SA, 3 Feb 86)	E-Sikh?	P-C(I)	1/1	U

# CIVIL VIOLENCE IN INDIA

DATE	EVENT	PERPETRATOR	VICTIM	LOSSES	RESPONSE
02/03/86	PUNJAB. Four policemen are injured in an encounter with a terrorist near Dhariwal. The terrorist opened fire and threw a hand grenade at the police. Elsewhere, an unidentified person is killed in Ludhiana. (FBIS/SA, 4-5 Feb 86)	E-Sikh	LP U	1/4	LP
02/04/86	PUNJAB. A crowd of 800 Sikh student militants in Nakodar attacks a police party to protest the burning of a Sikh temple by Shiv Sena militants. The police open fire, killing four and injuring eight. (FBIS/SA, 5 Feb 86)	C-Sikh	C-Sikh	4/8	LP
02/06/86	PUNJAB. Jatinder Singh Umang, president of the Gurdaspur district All India Sikh Students Federation, is killed by unidentified assailants. (FBIS/SA, 6 Feb 86)	U	C-Sikh	1	U
02/07/86	PUNJAB. Suspected Sikh extremists kill the son of Onkar Singh Mattenangal, general secretary of the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee, the moderate group which manages Sikh temples. The killing takes place in Mattenangal village. (FBIS/SA, 10 Feb 86)	E-Sikh	C-Sikh	1	U
02/08/86	PUNJAB. Unidentified gunmen kill two and injure three in separate incidents around the state. (FBIS/SA, 10 Feb 86)	E-Sikh?	U	2/3	U
02/10/86	PUNJAB. Dalip Singh, a member of the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee and a senior Akali Dal leader, is killed by unidentified gunmen in Mallawala. (FBIS/SA, 11 Feb 86)	E-Sikh?	P-Akal	1	U
02/11/86	PUNJAB. A local trader is killed by unidentified gunmen in Ludhiana. (FBIS/SA, 14 Feb 86)	U	U	1	U
02/16/86	PUNJAB. Chaman Lal Sharma, a Hindu fundamentalist leader, is killed in Jandiala. Local leaders organize a road block and demonstration. (FBIS/SA, 18 Feb 86)	E-Sikh?	C-Hind	1	U
02/17/86	PUNJAB. Suspected Sikh extremists kill Gian Chand, a member of Congress(I), in Tarn Taran. (FBIS/SA, 18 Feb 86)	E-Sikh	P-C(I)	1	U
02/18/86	PUNJAB. A subinspector of police is killed in Gurdaspur and a former village head is killed in Nihalsinghwalla the following day. In both incidents, the assailants are unidentified. (FBIS/SA, 19 Feb 86)	E-Sikh?	LP G-L	2	U
02/18/86	PUNJAB. Two shopkeepers are killed by unidentified gunmen in Patti. (FBIS/SA, 20 Feb 86)	U	U	2	U
02/19/86	PUNJAB. Police use lathi charges and tear gas to disperse a stone-throwing crowd looting local shops in Batala. After curfew	C-Sikh C-Hind	C-Sikh C-Hind	2/4	PM

# CIVIL VIOLENCE IN INDIA

DATE	EVENT	PERPETRATOR	VICTIM	LOSSES	RESPONSE
	is imposed, unidentified miscreants start firing indiscriminately, killing two and injuring four. The BSF is called in to help impose curfew. (FBIS/SA, 20 Feb 86)				
02/21/86	PUNJAB. Unidentified gunmen kill two near Dhariwal. The following day a police subinspector is killed in an encounter with suspected extremists near Bagapurana. Four others are injured in the incident. (FBIS/SA, 25 Feb 86)	E-Sikh	LP U	3/4	U
03/06/86	PUNJAB. Suspected terrorists open fire indiscriminately in Kapurthala, killing 7 and injuring 14. Kabul Singh, acting president of the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee, is injured in the attack. The town is put under curfew when an unruly mob protests the incident. Paramilitary forces begin a combing operation. (FBIS/SA, 7 Mar 86)	E-Sikh	C-Sikh IB	7/14	PM
03/10/86	PUNJAB. Unidentified gunmen injure a member of Congress(I) and two others in separate incidents. Two of the victims are identified as Hindus. (FBIS/SA, 11-12 Mar 86)	E-Sikh?	C-Hind P-C(I)	0/3	U
03/12/86	PUNJAB. Tarsem Prakash Verma, a Congress(I) leader, is killed by unidentified gunmen in Jullundur. (FBIS/SA, 13 Mar 86)	E-Sikh?	P-C(I)	1	U
03/13/86	PUNJAB. Three Nirankari Sikhs are killed and three injured in Dharamkot when suspected terrorists in a jeep open fire. In Muktsar, Avinash Chandra, a local Shiv Sena chief, is injured by suspected terrorists. (FBIS/SA, 14 Mar 86)	E-Sikh	C-Sikh C-Hind	3/4	LP
03/15/86	PUNJAB. Four are killed and one injured by suspected Sikh extremists over 2 days. Paramilitary forces are called in. (FBIS/SA, 17 Mar 86)	E-Sikh	U	4/1	PM
03/16/86	PUNJAB. Hindu-Sikh clashes in Batala leave 5 dead and 20 injured. The police open fire to disperse looting crowds. The state's paramilitary contingent is increased by 3,000 to 21,600. (FBIS/SA, 17, 19 Mar 86)	C-Hind C-Sikh	C-Hind C-Sikh	5/20	PM
03/19/86	PUNJAB. Hindu-Sikh fighting breaks out in Muktsar when militant Sikhs attempt to enforce a strike protesting the suicide death of Jagjit Singh Rode, a militant leader. Police open fire. A local magistrate and five policemen are hurt in the stoning. (FBIS/SA, 20 Mar 86)	C-Sikh	C-Hind LP	0/6	LP
03/19/86	PUNJAB. An assistant sub-inspector of police is killed by suspected Sikh extremists in Tarn Taran. (FBIS/SA, 20 Mar 86)	E-Sikh	LP	1	U

# CIVIL VIOLENCE IN INDIA

DATE ----	EVENT -----	PERPETRATOR -----	VICTIM -----	LOSSES -----	RESPONSE -----
03/20/86	PUNJAB. A group of unidentified assailants board a bus near Batala and wound an unknown number of passengers. (FBIS/SA, 21 Mar 86)	E-Sikh?	U	?	?
03/21/86	PUNJAB. Approximately 10,000 Sikh militants blockade the Punjab State Assembly in Chandigarh, shouting pro-Khalistani slogans and throwing stones. Police fire tear gas and rubber bullets to disperse the crowd. The conflict leaves 3 dead and 18 injured, including 12 police and paramilitary officers. (FBIS/SA, 21 Mar 86)	C-Sikh	C-Sikh LP	3/18	PM LP
03/23/86	PUNJAB. Sikh militants kill five and injure one over 2 days in Batala. The killings come as Sikh militants try to block food supplies from reaching the Hindu-dominated town. (FBIS/SA, 24-25 Mar 86)	C-Sikh	U	5/1	U
03/24/86	PUNJAB. Suspected Sikh extremists kill nine and injure two in incidents of violence in Amritsar, Jullundur and Gurdaspur districts over 2 days. The dead include two CRPF soldiers ambushed near Katu Nangal and two assistant station masters attacked at the Goldbarh railway station. (FBIS/SA, 25 Mar 86)	E-Sikh	PM U	9/2	U
03/25/86	PUNJAB. Activists of the All India Sikh Students Federation and the Damdami Taksal try to capture a stage set up by the Akali Dal while celebrating the festival of Holla Mohalla in Anandpur. Police open fire to curb incidents of stone-throwing and arson. The conflict leaves 5 dead and 29 injured, including 11 policemen. Curfew is imposed in Anandpur and is extended in Nakodar, Jullundur and Hadipur. (FBIS/SA, 27 Mar 86)	C-Sikh	C-Sikh LP	5/29	LP
03/27/86	PUNJAB. Suspected terrorists in Gariaala attack the home of Arjun Singh Mustana, a CPI leader and former Member of the Legislative Assembly. Mustana is killed along with his gunman. (FBIS/SA, 27 Mar 86)	E-Sikh	P-CPI G-S	2	U
03/28/86	PUNJAB. Five suspected extremists open fire indiscriminately in Ludhiana, killing 14 and injuring 17 others. Members of the Hindu fundamentalist Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh are among the dead. The police launch a manhunt as additional paramilitary forces are rushed to the area. The army is put on alert. (FBIS/SA, 28 Mar 86)	E-Sikh	C-Hind IB	14/17	PM LP
03/28/86	PUNJAB. Police open fire in Kapurthala, Nakodar and Pathankot to quell stone-throwing crowds of communal rioters. Over 2 days of fighting, 2 people are killed and at least 27 injured, including 10 policemen. (FBIS/SA, 31 Mar 86)	C-Sikh C-Hind	C-Sikh C-Hind LP	2/27	LP

# CIVIL VIOLENCE IN INDIA

DATE	EVENT	PERPETRATOR	VICTIM	LOSSES	RESPONSE
03/29/86	PUNJAB. Suspected Sikh extremists strike in Jullundur, Guman Khurd and 3 villages of the Nakodar subdivision, leaving 21 dead and 1 injured. The government deploys 45 additional companies of paramilitary forces in the state. (FBIS/SA, 31 Mar 86)	E-Sikh	IB C-Hind	21/1	PM
04/04/86	PUNJAB. Unidentified gunmen in separate incidents kill a liquor salesman in Hatari and injure two in an attack in Batala. Four are killed and three injured in indiscriminate firing in Khanna. (FBIS/SA, 4, 7 Apr 86)	E-Sikh?	U	5/5	U
04/05/86	PUNJAB. Unidentified gunmen attack a police party escorting criminal suspects in Jullundur. Five policemen are killed and four are injured. (FBIS/SA, 7 Apr 86)	E-Sikh	LP	5/4	LP
04/07/86	PUNJAB. A youth in Patiala is stabbed to death by suspected extremists. Curfew is imposed to avert a clash between two unruly groups. (FBIS/SA, 8 Apr 86)	E-Sikh?	U	1	LP
04/08/86	PUNJAB. Suspected terrorists kill three in two separate incidents. (FBIS/SA, 9 Apr 86)	E-Sikh	U	3	U
04/09/86	PUNJAB. Suspected extremists open fire in Nawandin, killing two and injuring two. Police and paramilitary forces cordon off the area. (FBIS/SA, 10 Apr 86)	E-Sikh	U	2/2	LP PM
04/10/86	PUNJAB. Two railway policemen are killed and three others injured by suspected extremists at Kotra Gujran railway station. In a separate incident, a subinspector of police is killed by terrorists near Meherpur, and four bystanders are injured. (FBIS/SA, 11 Apr 86)	E-Sikh	LP IB	3/7	U
04/11/86	PUNJAB. Sewa Singh, Congress(I) district leader for Amritsar, is killed by suspected Sikh militants in Bherkha. Two Sikh farmers in Amritsar are shot for refusing to raise slogans in support of Khalistan. (FBIS/SA, 14 Apr 86)	E-Sikh	P-C(I) C-Sikh	3	U
04/21/86	PUNJAB. Suspected Sikh terrorists kill three and injure four over 3 days. (FBIS/SA, 23 Apr 86)	E-Sikh	U	3/4	U
04/28/86	PUNJAB. Sant Singh, Member of the Legislative Assembly from the Amritsar district, is killed by motorcycle-borne terrorists in Bithar. Another person is injured in the incident. In a separate incident in Amritsar, five terrorists attack the party of Pradeep Kumar, president of the Hindu Rashtriya Sangathan. Kumar escapes, but his bodyguard is killed and two others injured. (FBIS/SA, 28 Apr 86)	E-Sikh	G-S C-Hind	2/3	U

# CIVIL VIOLENCE IN INDIA

DATE ----	EVENT -----	PERPETRATOR -----	VICTIM -----	LOSSES -----	RESPONSE -----
05/01/86	PUNJAB. Suspected terrorists open fire at the green market in Tarn Taran, killing five. One other is killed and one injured in a separate incident. (FBIS/SA, 5 May 86)	E-Sikh	IB U	6/1	U
05/02/86	PUNJAB. Suspected terrorists kill ten and injure three in separate incidents over 3 days. (FBIS/SA, 5 May 86)	E-Sikh	U	10/3	U
05/05/86	PUNJAB. Four are killed and two injured in separate incidents when suspected extremists open fire in Tarn Taran. (FBIS/SA, 6 May 86)	E-Sikh	U	4/2	U
05/07/86	PUNJAB. Suspected extremists stop a bus and open fire at the passengers in Gandhaval, killing four and injuring one. Two are later killed at a Sikh temple in Gandhaval. Police launch a massive hunt. (FBIS/SA, 8 May 86)	E-Sikh	U	6/1	LP
05/12/86	PUNJAB. Suspected extremists kill three and injure four in separate incidents in Amritsar and Kapurthala districts. (FBIS/SA, 12 May 86)	E-Sikh	U	3/4	U
05/12/86	PUNJAB. A sarpanch (village council member) is killed by three unidentified youths in Sekhwan. (FBIS/SA, 13 May 86)	E-Sikh?	G-L	1	U
05/16/86	PUNJAB. Three are killed and one injured by suspected extremists in separate incidents in Gurdaspur and Ferozepur districts. (FBIS/SA, 19 May 86)	E-Sikh	U	3/1	U
05/21/86	PUNJAB. Suspected extremists open fire on a crowd of Hindu traders in Krishnan Nagar, killing 10 and injuring 4. Police and paramilitary forces launch a manhunt. Eight are injured in stabbing incidents in Amritsar the following evening. One is killed in a separate incident in Harpora. (FBIS/SA, 21-27 May 86)	E-Sikh	C-Hind	11/12	PM LP
05/25/86	PUNJAB. Suspected extremists kill two at a bus station in Teja Kalan. Police and paramilitary cordon off the area. (FBIS/SA, 28 May 86)	E-Sikh	U	2	PM LP
06/01/86	PUNJAB. Three are killed and one injured in a clash between rival groups of Nihangs (members of a Sikh sect) in Singpura. Police cordon off the area. (FBIS/SA, 3 Jun 86)	C-Sikh	C-Sikh	3/1	LP
06/01/86	PUNJAB. An unruly mob shoots and injures a doctor and sets fire to his house in Fategarh Churian. Two groups clash in Jhandiala, leaving several injured. Police and paramilitary are deployed to prevent further violence. (FBIS/SA, 3 Jun 86)	C-?	U	0/1+	PM LP

# CIVIL VIOLENCE IN INDIA

DATE	EVENT	PERPETRATOR	VICTIM	LOSSES	RESPONSE
06/02/86	PUNJAB. Ram Lubhaya, a former municipal commissioner and leader of the Bharatiya Janata Party, is killed by suspected extremists in Fategarh Churian. (FBIS/SA, 3 Jun 86)	E-Sikh	G-L	1	U
06/04/86	PUNJAB. Police open fire in Kapurtala to curb unruly demonstrators. One is killed and two injured. (FBIS/SA, 5 Jun 86)	C-?	C-?	1/2	LP
06/04/86	PUNJAB. In Amritsar, 200 activists of the All India Sikh Students Federation storm the entrance to the Golden Temple in an attempt to seize control of the temple complex. One temple guard is killed and several others injured in the attack. Police and paramilitary forces enter the temple to retrieve the body. The assault follows a demonstration by more than 3,000 marking Sikh "Genocide Week", commemorating the death of 650 Sikhs in the 1984 storming of the Golden Temple. (FBIS/SA, 5 Jun 86)	C-Sikh	C-Sikh	1/?	LP
06/04/86	PUNJAB. Two employees of the State Bank of Patiala are killed by suspected extremists during a robbery in Kansuri. (FBIS/SA, 5 Jun 86)	E-Sikh	IB	2	U
06/05/86	PUNJAB. Suspected Sikh extremists kill one and injure two Hindus in indiscriminate firing in Verpal. In a separate incident in Amritsar, extremists kill a subinspector of police and injure two others. (FBIS/SA, 6 Jun 86)	E-Sikh	C-Hind LP	2/4	LP
06/06/86	PUNJAB. Suspected extremists kill 13 and injure 5 in separate incidents over 3 days. The state deployment of paramilitary forces is increased from 222 to 246 companies. (FBIS/SA, 9 Jun 86)	E-Sikh	U	13/5	PM
06/11/86	PUNJAB. Seven are killed and two injured by suspected extremists in separate incidents over 3 days. (FBIS/SA, 12-16 Jun 86)	E-Sikh	U	7/2	LP
06/16/86	PUNJAB. Suspected extremists kill three in separate incidents in Ludhiana and Jandiala. (FBIS/SA, 17 Feb 86)	E-Sikh	U	3	U
06/20/86	PUNJAB. Suspected extremists kill eight people in Amritsar district. (FBIS/SA, 23 Jun 86)	E-Sikh	C-Hind	8	U
06/21/86	PUNJAB. Stone-throwing mobs of Hindus protest the killing of eight people in Amritsar. Police open fire to disperse the crowd. One person is killed and nine injured, including two policemen. Indefinite curfew is imposed. (FBIS/SA, 23 Jun 86)	C-Hind	C-Hind LP	1/9	LP
06/21/86	PUNJAB. Suspected extremists kill 10 and injure 4 in separate incidents over 3 days. The dead include a former village head. (FBIS/SA, 23 Jun 86)	E-Sikh	G-L U	10/4	U

# CIVIL VIOLENCE IN INDIA

DATE ----	EVENT -----	PERPETRATOR -----	VICTIM -----	LOSSES -----	RESPONSE -----
06/21/86	PUNJAB. Hindu CRPF soldiers beat up two Sikh plain-clothes policemen. The policemen lodge a complaint. (FBIS/SA, 24 Jun 86)	PM C-Hind	LP C-Sikh	0/2	U
06/22/86	PUNJAB. Eight are killed and two injured by suspected extremists over 3 days. The dead include a retired army officer and others in Amritsar and Ferozepur districts. (FBIS/SA, 24 Jun 86)	E-Sikh	U	8/2	LP
06/22/86	PUNJAB. CRPF troops and Punjab police fight a gun battle in Amritsar when Sikh police refuse to release 12 Hindus arrested for trying to set fire to a bus carrying a marriage party. No information about casualties is available. (FBIS/SA, 24 Jun 86)	PM C-Hind	LP C-Sikh	?	LP
06/24/86	PUNJAB. Suspected extremists kill one man and injure his wife in an attack in Jandialaguru. In a separate incident a Congress(I) general secretary for Kapurthala district is injured by unidentified gunmen. (FBIS/SA, 25 Jun 86)	E-Sikh	P-C(I) U	1/2	U
06/26/86	PUNJAB. The head of a Sikh religious institution is kidnapped and killed by suspected extremists near Kairon. (FBIS/SA, 27 Jun 86)	E-Sikh	R-Sikh	1	U
06/27/86	PUNJAB. One person is stabbed to death during a brief relaxation of the curfew in Amritsar. (FBIS/SA, 27 Jun 86)	C-Hind?	C-Sikh	1	U
07/01/86	PUNJAB. Unidentified gunmen attacking Congress(I) leader D.K. Khullar injure two of his bodyguards in Model Town. A passerby is killed when the bodyguards return the fire. Another man is seriously injured in a separate incident. (FBIS/SA, 1 Jul 86)	E-Sikh	P-C(I) IB	1/3	U
07/02/86	PUNJAB. Suspected extremists open fire on a car near Chak Sonia, killing all five passengers and a passerby. In a separate incident, gunmen kill a person in Gulamiwali. Police launch a manhunt, and paramilitary forces are alerted. (FBIS/SA, 3 Jul 86)	E-Sikh	U	7	LP
07/04/86	PUNJAB. Sikh separatist violence leaves 10 dead, 6 of them when suspected extremists go on a shooting spree in Amritsar district. Two children are also injured in the attack. (FBIS/SA, 8 Jul 86)	E-Sikh	U	10/2	U
07/09/86	PUNJAB. An unruly mob engaging in arson attacks police in Chandigarh. The police open fire. Six policemen are injured in the conflict. (FBIS/SA, 10 Jul 86)	C-Sikh?	LP	0/6	LP
07/11/86	PUNJAB. Suspected extremists throw a hand grenade into a car in which a police party is travelling. The driver is seriously injured. (FBIS/SA, 14 Jul 86)	E-Sikh	LP	0/1	U
07/14/86	PUNJAB. Suspected Sikh militants kill a mill worker in Ludhiana and injure a school teacher near Hoshiarpur. (FBIS/SA, 15 Jul 86)	E-Sikh	U	1/1	U



# CIVIL VIOLENCE IN INDIA

DATE	EVENT	PERPETRATOR	VICTIM	LOSSES	RESPONSE
07/15/86	PUNJAB. Suspected extremists kill two sentries and free a prisoner from the Kapurthala district jail. (FBIS/SA, 16 Jul 86)	E-Sikh	LP	2	U
07/25/86	PUNJAB. Suspected extremists hijack a bus near Mukhtsar, killing 13 Hindu passengers and 1 other, and injuring 7. (FBIS/SA, 25 Jul 86)	E-Sikh	C-Hind	14/7	U
07/28/86	PUNJAB. Members of the Temple Committee to Protect Sikh Shrines clash with Sikh militants, leaving five injured. (FBIS/SA, 28 Jul 86)	C-Sikh	C-Sikh	0/5	LP
07/28/86	PUNJAB. Suspected extremists kill two in separate incidents. (FBIS/SA, 28 Jul 86)	E-Sikh	U	2	U
07/29/86	PUNJAB. Four members of a Hindu family are hacked to death by unknown assailants in Ferozepur district. (FBIS/SA, 30 Jul 86)	E-Sikh?	C-Hind	4	U
07/30/86	PUNJAB. Jathedar Amar Singh, leader of the Akali Dal in Faridkot district, is killed by two unidentified gunmen in Landiana. Police and paramilitary forces cordon off the area. (FBIS/SA, 31 Jul 86)	E-Sikh?	P-Akal	1	PM LP
08/14/86	PUNJAB. Suspected extremists kill three in separate incidents around the state. (FBIS/SA, 15 Aug 86)	E-Sikh	U	3	U
08/18/86	PUNJAB. Suspected extremists injure four in indiscriminate firing in Ludhiana. The victims are reported to be both Sikh and Hindu. (FBIS/SA, 19 Aug 86)	E-Sikh	IB	0/4	U
08/22/86	PUNJAB. Suspected Sikh separatists kill one in a raid on a house in Nanagal Guru village. (FBIS/SA, 25 Aug 86)	E-Sikh	U	1	U
08/24/86	PUNJAB. Two scooter-borne terrorists kill three occupants of a car near Moga. Police and paramilitary forces cordon off the area. (FBIS/SA, 25 Aug 86)	E-Sikh	U	3	PM LP
09/01/86	PUNJAB. A villager in Batala, a Hindu judge in Jalandhar and two policemen in Amritsar are killed by suspected Sikh extremists in separate incidents. (FBIS/SA, 4 Sep 86)	E-Sikh	C-Hind LP	4	LP
09/07/86	PUNJAB. Suspected Sikh extremists kill a Hindu chemist near Patiala while an unidentified man is gunned down in Ajnala. (FBIS/SA, 8 Sep 86)	E-Sikh	C-Hind U	2	U
09/16/86	PUNJAB. Vijay Mohan, a Shiv Sena leader, is killed by suspected Sikh extremists in Phillaur. In Budhsinghwala, a member of the Sikh Nihang sect is also killed. (FBIS/SA, 17 Sep 86)	E-Sikh	C-Hind C-Sikh	2	U

# CIVIL VIOLENCE IN INDIA

DATE	EVENT	PERPETRATOR	VICTIM	LOSSES	RESPONSE
09/19/86	PUNJAB. Suspected extremists kill two in Chatala, including a village guard. (FBIS/SA, 22 Sep 86)	E-Sikh?	U	2	U
09/24/86	PUNJAB. Ranbir Singh, a police constable, is killed by suspected terrorists in Amritsar. (FBIS/SA, 25 Sep 86)	E-Sikh	LP	1	U
09/25/86	PUNJAB. Darshan Singh Canadian, a former CPI leader and Member of the Legislative Assembly, is killed near Mahalpur by unidentified gunmen. (FBIS/SA, 25 Sep 86)	E-Sikh	G-S P-CPI	1	U
09/26/86	PUNJAB. Baldev Singh Mann, a CPI(M) leader, is killed by two unidentified terrorists near Harsha Chinna. (FBIS/SA, 29 Sep 86)	E-Sikh	P-CPM	1	U
09/28/86	PUNJAB. Suspected terrorists kill a leader of the Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist). (FBIS/SA, 2 Oct 86)	E-Sikh	P-CPML	1	U
09/29/86	PUNJAB. Suspected terrorists attack a flour mill near Jullundur, killing three and injuring two. (FBIS/SA, 29 Sep 86)	E-Sikh	U	3/2	LP
09/30/86	PUNJAB. Two bodies riddled with bullet holes are found near Gari. (FBIS/SA, 1 Oct 86)	E-Sikh?	U	2	U
10/03/86	PUNJAB. Five Sikhs dressed in police uniforms open fire on Julio Ribeiro, Chief of the Punjab Police, in Jullundur. The Police Chief is unhurt, but one CRPF soldier is killed and two others injured. Mrs. Ribeiro is also injured in the incident. (FBIS/SA, 3 Oct 86)	E-Sikh	G-S PM	1/3	U
10/07/86	PUNJAB. Suspected extremists shoot and injure the headman of Vatar village. (FBIS/SA, 8 Oct 86)	E-Sikh?	G-L	0/1	U
10/13/86	PUNJAB. Two scooter-borne terrorists kill two shopkeepers in Malout. Police impose indefinite curfew to control mob protests in response to the killings. (FBIS/SA, 14 Oct 86)	E-Sikh	U	2	LP
10/16/86	PUNJAB. Two are killed and two injured in separate incidents of violence around the state. (FBIS/SA, 17 Oct 86)	E-Sikh?	U	2/2	U
10/18/86	PUNJAB. Kirpal Singh, an activist of the Akali Dal, is killed by unidentified gunmen in Nausheera Panuan. Two others are killed in separate incidents. (FBIS/SA, 20-21 Oct 86)	E-Sikh?	P-Akal U	3	U
10/20/86	PUNJAB. Curfew is reimposed in Malout after a doctor is killed by unidentified gunmen. (FBIS/SA, 21 Oct 86)	E-Sikh?	U	1	LP
10/25/86	PUNJAB. Three suspected extremists kill seven and injure four in indiscriminate firing at a marketplace in Khurban in Ferozepur	E-Sikh	C-Hind	7/4	LP

# CIVIL VIOLENCE IN INDIA

DATE	EVENT	PERPETRATOR	VICTIM	LOSSES	RESPONSE
	district. The police launch a massive manhunt. (FBIS/SA, 27 Oct 86)				
10/28/86	PUNJAB. Sewa Singh, a senior vice president of the Gurdaspur district Congress (I) Committee, is gunned down by suspected extremists. Five others are killed and three others injured in separate incidents around the state. Curfew is imposed on several districts, and security forces carry out flag marches. (FBIS/SA, 28 Oct 86)	E-Sikh	P-C(I) U	6/3	U
10/29/86	PUNJAB. Suspected Sikh extremists kill six and injure four in separate incidents over 2 days. Three of the victims are killed during a bank robbery in Talwara. (FBIS/SA, 29-30 Oct 86)	E-Sikh	U	6/4	U
10/31/86	PUNJAB. Scooter-borne terrorists fire indiscriminately on passers-by in Ludhiana, killing seven and injuring two. Police launch a massive manhunt. (FBIS/SA, 4 Nov 86)	E-Sikh	U	7/2	LP
11/06/86	PUNJAB. Hari Singh Bagha, a leader of the United Akali Dal, is killed by unidentified gunmen near Tarn Taran. His brother-in-law is injured in the attack. (FBIS/SA, 6 Nov 86)	E-Sikh	P-Akal	1/1	LP
11/07/86	PUNJAB. Dr. Kalichartan Sharma, a veteran leader, is killed by suspected extremists in Ludhiana. (FBIS/SA, 10 Nov 86)	E-Sikh	U	1	U
11/09/86	PUNJAB. Suspected extremists kill one and injure two in separate incidents in Amritsar district. (FBIS/SA, 13 Nov 86)	E-Sikh?	U	1/2	U
11/15/86	PUNJAB. Sampuran Singh, president of the Talwandi Bhai block of Congress(I), is killed by suspected terrorists in Ferozepur district. (FBIS/SA, 17 Nov 86)	E-Sikh	P-C(I)	1	U
11/16/86	PUNJAB. Three suspected terrorists kill one person near Guaran. (FBIS/SA, 17 Nov 86)	E-Sikh?	U	1	U
11/19/86	PUNJAB. Suspected terrorists ambush a CRPF patrol near Tarn Taran, killing four soldiers and injuring one other. (FBIS/SA, 20 Nov 86)	E-Sikh	PM	4/1	U
11/20/86	PUNJAB. Street fighting breaks out between Hindus and Sikhs in the city of Hoshiarpur. The turmoil begins when Sikh shopkeepers refuse to join a strike called by the militant Hindu Shiv Sena (Army of the God Shiva) organization to protest killings in Punjab by Sikh extremists calling for an independent Khalistan. Police restore order after six persons are injured in the rioting. (PT, 20 Nov 86)	C-Hind C-Sikh	C-Hind C-Sikh	0/6	LP

# CIVIL VIOLENCE IN INDIA

DATE	EVENT	PERPETRATOR	VICTIM	LOSSES	RESPONSE
11/22/86	PUNJAB. Shiv Sena activists kill Harjinder Singh, a Sikh leader. (FBIS/SA, 25 Nov 86)	C-Hind	C-Sikh	1	LP
11/24/86	PUNJAB. Suspected terrorists kill six, including a police constable, in an attack in Watanwale. One other is killed and three injured in separate incidents over 6 days. (FBIS/SA, 25 Nov 86; Tel, 28 Nov 86; IE, 30 Nov 86)	E-Sikh	U LP	7/3	U
11/30/86	PUNJAB. Suspected Sikh militants hijack a bus near Khudda and open fire on the passengers, killing 22 Hindus and injuring 8 others. In a separate incident, two are killed, including a Bharatiya Janata Party activist. (TI, 1 Dec 86)	E-Sikh	C-Hind P-BJP	24/8	U
12/01/86	PUNJAB. Suspected terrorists kill 10 and injure 4 over 2 days. The dead include a police constable and three Sikhs who had been police informers. (TI, 2-3 Dec 86)	E-Sikh	LP SI	10/4	U
12/03/86	PUNJAB. Suspected terrorists kill 11 in separate incidents over 4 days. The dead include a Sikh priest and a police constable. The army is called in and the armed forces special powers act is enforced in 8 of Punjab's 14 districts. (TI, 4-7 Dec 86; S, 4 Dec 86)	E-Sikh	R-Sikh LP	11	A
12/08/86	PUNJAB. Gurdeep Singh, assistant subinspector of police, is killed by suspected terrorists in Amritsar. (TI, 10 Dec 86)	E-Sikh	LP	1	U
12/12/86	PUNJAB. Suspected terrorists kill six and injure three in separate incidents over 4 days. The dead include a local leader of the Bharatiya Janata Party and a subinspector of police. (TI, 13-16 Dec 86; S, 13 Dec 86)	E-Sikh	LP P-BJP	6/3	U
12/16/86	PUNJAB. Six members of the family of a suspected informer are killed in Bal Bawa. The Khalistan Commando Force claims responsibility. (S, 17 Dec 86)	E-Sikh	SI	6	U
12/17/86	PUNJAB. Suspected terrorists kill seven and injure one in separate incidents over 3 days. The son of a police inspector and a priest are among the dead. (TI, 18-21 Dec 86; IE, 19 Dec 86)	E-Sikh	R-? LP	7/1	U
12/20/86	PUNJAB. A funeral procession for the son of a police inspector turns violent. The police use a lathi charge to disperse the crowd. The fighting leaves 15 injured. (TI, 21 Dec 86)	C-Hind?	C-Hind	0/15	LP
12/21/86	PUNJAB. Suspected terrorists kill two and injure three in separate incidents over 3 days. (TI, 22-24 Dec 86)	E-Sikh	U	2/3	U

# CIVIL VIOLENCE IN INDIA

DATE ---	EVENT -----	PERPETRATOR -----	VICTIM -----	LOSSES -----	RESPONSE -----
12/25/86	PUNJAB. Suspected terrorists kill four and injure four others in separate incidents over 2 days. The victims include a forest guard and a suspected informer. (TI, 26-27 Dec 86)	E-Sikh	SI U	4/4	U
12/27/86	PUNJAB. Suresh Kumar, a local Congress(I) leader and retired army captain, is killed by suspected extremists in Malha. Nine others are killed and three injured in separate incidents. (TI, 28 Dec 86)	E-Sikh	P-C(I) U	10/3	U
12/29/86	PUNJAB. Suspected terrorists kill three and injure four in separate incidents over 3 days. The dead include two members of the Punjab State Electricity Board and a village leader. (TI, 30 Dec 86; S, 1 Jan 87)	E-Sikh	G-L	3/4	U

TRIPURA

# CIVIL VIOLENCE IN INDIA

DATE ----	EVENT -----	PERPETRATOR -----	VICTIM -----	LOSSES -----	RESPONSE -----
02/05/85	TRIPURA. A band of Tripura (Tribal) National Volunteers attacks two villages, Bhigudas Bari and Madhaybrar, killing two CPI(M) supporters and injuring a third. The group loots valuables worth 15,000 rupees and kidnaps three people. (FBIS/SA, 6 Feb 85)	E-TNV	P-CPM	2/1	U
02/07/85	TRIPURA. Unidentified assailants kill a leader of the CPI(M) tribal wing in South Tripura. A second person is also killed in the incident. (FBIS/SA, 8 Feb 85)	E-TNV?	P-CPM	2	LP
03/02/85	TRIPURA. Extremists kill two people near Chellikachera. Police begin a massive combing operation. (FBIS/SA, 4 Mar 85)	E-TNV?	U	2	LP
04/05/85	TRIPURA. TNV extremists ambush a convoy of security personnel at Saika, killing six and injuring six others. Police commence a combing operation. (FBIS/SA, 8 Apr 85)	E-TNV	PM?	6/6	LP
06/04/85	TRIPURA. A band of 20 extremists raids Raiparta in north Tripura, killing 8 women and children and injuring 2 others. (FBIS/SA, 5 Jun 85)	E-TNV	C-NT	8/2	LP
06/11/85	TRIPURA. A non-tribal strike to protest recent killings in Raiparta turns violent. Bomb explosions and a police lathi charge leave 10 injured. (FBIS/SA, 12 Jun 85)	C-NT	C-NT	0/10	LP
08/09/85	TRIPURA. A gang of 12 TNV extremists kills 5 and injures 2 from a household of a CPI(M) member of the Tribal Autonomous District Council. (FBIS/SA, 12 Aug 85)	E-TNV	G-L P-CPM	5/2	U
08/22/85	TRIPURA. Tribal extremists strike at Ganganagar, killing three non-tribals. The police investigating the killing are also attacked. (FBIS/SA, 23 Aug 85)	E-TNV	C-NT	3	LP
12/09/85	TRIPURA. TNV extremists ambush non-tribals in Varangbadi, killing four and injuring nine. (FBIS/SA, 10 Dec 85)	E-TNV	C-NT	4/9	U
01/01/86	TRIPURA. India Today reports that 111 die in TNV raids in Tripura in 1986, 70 of them in November and December. (IT, 31 Jan 87)	E-TNV	U	(111)	U
01/25/86	TRIPURA. Extremists kill three and injure several others in separate incidents. The army is called out in the South District of the state. (FBIS/SA, 29 Jan 86)	E-TNV?	U	3/?	A
03/10/86	TRIPURA. A group of extremists storms Data Ram Bari, burning shops and looting. Four are killed and four others injured in the attack. (FBIS/SA, 11 Mar 86)	E-TNV	C-NT?	4/4	U

# CIVIL VIOLENCE IN INDIA

DATE ----	EVENT -----	PERPETRATOR -----	VICTIM -----	LOSSES -----	RESPONSE -----
08/29/86	TRIPURA. A gang of 15-20 TNV extremists raids a village near Manik Bandar, killing 14 and injuring 6. (FBIS/SA, 2 Sep 86)	E-TNV	U	14/6	LP
09/13/86	TRIPURA. TNV extremists ambush a police patrol near Karnamunipara, killing six policemen and a civilian. (FBIS/SA, 15 Sep 86)	E-TNV	LP	7	LP
11/12/86	TRIPURA. TNV extremists open fire at Kalamaidan Bazaar near Kalyanpur, killing four and injuring one seriously. (FBIS/SA, 13 Nov 86)	E-TNV	U	4/1	LP
11/13/86	TRIPURA. An armed gang of TNV extremists raids Kishoreganj village, killing nine and injuring two. (FBIS/SA, 14 Nov 86)	E-TNV	U	9/2	U
11/22/86	TRIPURA. TNV extremists raid Atburakha village, killing four members of a family and setting fire to several houses. (TI, 6 Dec 86)	E-TNV	U	4	LP
11/28/86	TRIPURA. Members of the TNV attack workers of the Border Roads Organization in Govindabari, killing two and injuring three. (H, 30 Nov 86)	E-TNV	U	2/3	U
12/04/86	TRIPURA. A group of 10 TNV guerrillas led by "Captain" Kamini Debbarma attacks Akhrambari, killing 13 villagers and setting houses on fire. Police begin combing operations. (TI, 6 Dec 86)	E-TNV	U	13	LP
12/08/86	TRIPURA. Two TNV guerrillas die in an intra-party clash. (H, 16 Dec 86)	E-TNV	E-TNV	2	U
12/22/86	TRIPURA. A gang of 20 TNV guerrillas attacks Malbassa, killing 10 non-tribals and injuring 4 others. (TI, 24 Dec 86)	E-TNV	C-NT	10/4	LP
12/24/86	TRIPURA. A hit-group of 15 TNV guerrillas attacks Chetakchhari village, armed with rifles and knives. Four non-tribals are killed and four others injured. The army stages a flag march in the area. One tribal is killed in Arampur. (TI/IE, 26 Dec 86)	E-TNV	C-NT C-Trib	5/4	A
12/29/86	TRIPURA. A squad of 20 TNV guerrillas led by Kartik Koloi attacks a non-tribal family in Kachuchera, killing 8. (TI, 27 Dec 86)	E-TNV	C-NT	8	U
12/29/86	TRIPURA. A TNV squad led by Kartick Koloi kills one Chakma tribal in Debachara. (Tel, 31 Dec 86)	E-TNV	C-Trib	1	U



UTTAR PRADESH

# CIVIL VIOLENCE IN INDIA

DATE	EVENT	PERPETRATOR	VICTIM	LOSSES	RESPONSE
01/01/85	UTTAR PRADESH. The Ministry of Welfare reports 223 instances of murder and 582 of grievous hurt committed against members of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in 1985. (CPS, Winter 86, Welfare)	U	C-Cast C-Trib	(223 /582)	U
01/02/85	UTTAR PRADESH. Two groups of the same community clash in Mahadupur village leaving 18 people dead, 14 of them when their house is set on fire. The clash is reportedly the result of a personal feud over the ownership of a mango tree. (FBIS/SA, 4 Jan 85)	F	F	18	U
01/07/85	UTTAR PRADESH. Six people are shot during a dispute over property. (IT, 31 Jan 85)	F	F	6	U
05/11/85	UTTAR PRADESH. A Sikh terrorist bombing campaign leaves 20 dead and 14 others wounded. Casualties over 4 northern states total 84 dead and hundreds wounded. (FBIS/SA, 14 May 85)	E-Sikh	IB	20/14	LP
06/19/85	UTTAR PRADESH. Unknown assailants kill Mirza Hakimuddin, president of the Meerut city Congress(I) Committee. (FBIS/SA, 19 Jun 85)	U	P-C(I)	1	LP
07/22/85	UTTAR PRADESH. Two groups clash in Saharanpur, leaving 5 dead and 26 injured, including 11 policemen. (FBIS/SA, 24 Jul 85)	U	U	5/26	LP
01/01/86	UTTAR PRADESH. The Minister of State for Home Affairs reports 37 deaths in communal rioting in Meerut, Neuria and Allahabad in 1986. (Pat, 21 Mar 87)	U	U	(37)	U
02/14/86	UTTAR PRADESH. Several people are injured and three police vehicles are damaged in a clash between police and members of an unspecified community in Lucknow. The police arrest 60 people. (FBIS/SA, 18 Feb 86)	C-?	C-? LP	0/?	LP
02/18/86	UTTAR PRADESH. Two are killed in Musafirkhana and one in Varanasi in communal fighting. The police arrest 300, and a curfew is imposed. (FBIS/SA, 20 Feb 86)	C-Musl?	C-Hind	3	LP
02/21/86	UTTAR PRADESH. Police impose an indefinite curfew on Lakhimpurheri after miscreants stone a procession of people celebrating a religious holiday. The crowd sets fire to two buses. (FBIS/SA, 21 Feb 86)	C-Musl C-Hind	C-Musl C-Hind	?	LP
02/23/86	UTTAR PRADESH. Police open fire to curb violent incidents in Dumariyaganj, leaving one dead and three injured. (FBIS/SA, 25 Feb 86)	C-Hind? C-Musl?	C-Hind C-Musl	1/3	LP

# CIVIL VIOLENCE IN INDIA

DATE	EVENT	PERPETRATOR	VICTIM	LOSSES	RESPONSE
02/26/86	UTTAR PRADESH. Communal rioting in Meerut leaves 2 dead and 15 injured. (CPS, Monsoon 86, Home Affairs)	C-Musl C-Hind	C-Musl C-Hind	2/15	U
03/02/86	UTTAR PRADESH. Two are killed in violent incidents in Meerut. Police impose a curfew. (FBIS/SA, 3 Mar 86)	C-Hind C-Musl	C-Hind C-Musl	2	LP
03/26/86	UTTAR PRADESH. Two groups clash in Nooriya, killing 6 and injuring 10. The police impose a curfew. (Government reports claim that 26 are killed and 28 injured.) (FBIS/SA, 27 Mar 86; CPS, Monsoon 86, Home Affairs)	U	U	6/10	LP
04/30/86	UTTAR PRADESH. In Barabanki, 10,000 people court arrest in connection with a disputed religious place. Police open fire to contain mob violence in which 11 die and 19 are injured, including a superintendent and 3 constables. (FBIS/SA, 2 May 86)	C-Hind? C-Musl?	C-Hind C-Musl	11/19	LP
06/14/86	UTTAR PRADESH. Two groups throwing stones and bombs clash in Allahabad, leaving two dead and several injured over 5 days. Police impose a curfew. (Government reports claim 9 deaths and 41 injuries.) (FBIS/SA, 16, 19 Jun 86; CPS, Monsoon 86, Home Affairs)	U	U	2/?	LP
07/18/86	UTTAR PRADESH. Unspecified violent incidents in Bulandshahr leave 2 dead and 22 injured, including 13 policemen. Curfew is imposed. (FBIS/SA, 22 Jul 86)	U	U LP	2/22	LP
08/01/86	UTTAR PRADESH. The Ministry of Home Affairs reports 1 death and 81 injuries in communal rioting between August and October 1986. (CPS, Winter 86, Home Affairs)	U	U	(1/81)	U
10/16/86	UTTAR PRADESH. Police open fire in Pashchimsharira to disperse a mob demanding the release of two people in police custody. Two are killed and one injured in the firing. (FBIS/SA, 17 Oct 86)	D	D	2/1	LP
12/24/86	UTTAR PRADESH. A police inspector is killed in the crossfire when two groups clash over land in Amardaha. (Tel, 26 Dec 86)	F	LP	1	LP

WEST BENGAL

# CIVIL VIOLENCE IN INDIA

DATE	EVENT	PERPETRATOR	VICTIM	LOSSES	RESPONSE
01/01/85	WEST BENGAL. The Ministry of Welfare reports three instances of murder committed against members of scheduled tribes and scheduled castes in 1985. (CPS, Winter 86, Welfare)	U	C-Cast C-Trib	(3)	U
02/11/86	WEST BENGAL. Police resort to a lathi charge in Calcutta to break up a demonstration protesting the rise in petroleum prices. The demonstration is led by the ruling Left Front. In the fighting, 25 Bharatiya Janata Party members and 37 Forward Block supporters are injured. (FBIS/SA, 11 Feb 86)	D P-LF	D P-LF	0/62	LP
03/18/86	WEST BENGAL. A procession of home guards protesting new police recruitment turns violent. Several police officers are injured in stone-throwing. Police lathi-charge the crowd. (FBIS/SA, 20 Mar 86)	D	D LP	0/?	LP
05/12/86	WEST BENGAL. GNLF activists storm the Panihata police outpost on the first day of a 3-day strike. One is killed in police firing, and several are injured. (FBIS/SA, 13 May 86)	C-GNLF	LP C-GNLF	1/?	LP
05/25/86	WEST BENGAL. GNLF activists observing a strike in Kurseong turn violent, injuring several policemen and CRPF soldiers. The police open fire, killing 5 and injuring 12. (FBIS/SA, 29 May 86)	C-GNLF	PM LP C-GNLF	5/12	PM LP
07/27/86	WEST BENGAL. A GNLF demonstration in Kalimpong turns violent when supporters burn copies of the 1950 India-Nepalese Agreement. Police open fire, leaving 11 dead and more than 20 injured, including 15 CRPF personnel. The army is called in to restore order. (FBIS/SA, 28 Jul 86)	C-GNLF	C-GNLF PM	11/20+	A PM
07/30/86	WEST BENGAL. GNLF supporters clash with tea estate workers at Tukker near Darjeeling. One is killed and several injured. (FBIS/SA, 31 Jul 86)	C-GNLF	P-CPM?	1/?	U
08/01/86	WEST BENGAL. The Ministry of Home Affairs reports 17 cases of injuries in communal rioting between August and October 1986. (CPS, Winter 86, Home Affairs)	U	U	(0/17)	U
09/09/86	WEST BENGAL. GNLF supporters armed with deadly weapons clash with police in Birpara. Two are killed and two injured. (FBIS/SA, 10 Sep 86)	C-GNLF	LP	2/2	LP
09/14/86	WEST BENGAL. Two die and three are injured in two separate clashes between GNLF and CPI(M) supporters in Siliguri. The BSF is alerted. (FBIS/SA, 15 Sep 86)	C-GNLF P-CPM	C-GNLF P-CPM	2/3	LP
09/21/86	WEST BENGAL. One woman is killed when two groups clash in Darjeeling. (FBIS/SA, 24 Sep 86)	C-GNLF? P-CPM?	C-GNLF P-CPM	1	U

# CIVIL VIOLENCE IN INDIA

DATE	EVENT	PERPETRATOR	VICTIM	LOSSES	RESPONSE
09/23/86	WEST BENGAL. Police attempting to arrest a murder suspect are attacked by GNLF supporters at the Parpur Gora tea garden. One is killed and five injured, including four policemen. (FBIS/SA, 24 Sep 86)	C-GNLF	LP C-GNLF	1/5	LP
09/27/86	WEST BENGAL. Suspected GNLF supporters attempt to kill Ananda Pathak, Member of Parliament and secretary of the CPI(M) Darjeeling District Committee. Pathak escapes when petrol bombs and stones are thrown into his office. (FBIS/SA, 29 Sep 86)	C-GNLF	G-U P-CPM	0	U
10/03/86	WEST BENGAL. GNLF and CPI(M) activists clash at the Tukuver tea estates near Darjeeling. One is killed and several injured in the clash. Police open fire to break up the fighting. (FBIS/SA, 7 Oct 86)	C-GNLF P-CPM	G-GNLF P-CPM	1/?	LP
10/12/86	WEST BENGAL. GNLF and CPI(M) supporters in Bijanbari clash, leaving two dead. The army is called out to maintain order. The paramilitary also assists the police to curb incidents of arson. Over 7 days of unrest, GNLF supporters set fire to 12 houses and government-run schools. (FBIS/SA, 14, 21 Oct 86)	C-GNLF P-CPM	C-GNLF P-CPM	2	A PM
11/10/86	WEST BENGAL. GNLF activists attack a police party at the Ging tea estate in an attempt to free 11 people arrested for arson. The police open fire, killing two. (FBIS/SA, 13 Nov 86)	C-GNLF	C-GNLF	2	LP
11/18/86	WEST BENGAL. One woman is hung in a witch-killing ceremony in Malda. (Tel, 29 Nov 86)	U	U	1	U
12/05/86	WEST BENGAL. Members of the GNLF burn 50 houses at the Singtam tea estate. CRPF soldiers open fire to disperse the crowd, injuring two. (TI, 6 Dec 86)	C-GNLF	C-GNLF	0/2	PM
12/05/86	WEST BENGAL. A bomb explodes in the Nepalese customs liaison office in Calcutta, injuring one. The Banga Jagaran Bahini claims responsibility. (TI, 6 Dec 86)	U	IB	0/1	U
12/06/86	WEST BENGAL. Members of the GNLF attack a CRPF camp. One is killed and three injured in firing. (IE, 8 Dec 86)	C-GNLF	PM C-GNLF	1/3	PM
12/06/86	WEST BENGAL. Anandi Singh, a district secretary of the CPI(M), is killed in Munger. (Tel, 10 Dec 86)	C-GNLF?	P-CPM	1	U
12/08/86	WEST BENGAL. A CPI(M) secretary and worker are killed by unknown assailants in separate incidents in Jahaigat and Khosama. (S, 9 Dec 86)	C-GNLF?	P-CPM	2	U

# CIVIL VIOLENCE IN INDIA

DATE ----	EVENT -----	PERPETRATOR -----	VICTIM -----	LOSSES -----	RESPONSE -----
12/09/86	WEST BENGAL. A mob of 500 members of the GNLF goes on a violent rampage, burning houses. A company of BSF soldiers is called in to restore order. (H, 10 Dec 86)	C-GNLF	C-GNLF	?	PM
12/13/86	WEST BENGAL. Members of the GNLF and the CPI(M) clash at a peace meeting in Sonada. The CRPF opens fire, killing two and injuring six. (Pat, 14 Dec 86)	C-GNLF P-CPM	C-GNLF P-CPM	2/6	PM
12/13/86	WEST BENGAL. Two groups clash over the use of canal waters, leaving 3 dead and more than 12 injured. (S, 16 Dec 86)	F	F	3/12+	U
12/16/86	WEST BENGAL. An angry mob fights with the police after a police constable stops a rickshaw in Calcutta. The police open fire, injuring five. (S, 17 Dec 86)	D	D	0/5	LP
12/19/86	WEST BENGAL. A GNLF mob kills one CPI(M) supporter and injures several others in an attack in Darjeeling. (S, 22 Dec 86)	C-GNLF	P-CPM	1/?	U
12/20/86	WEST BENGAL. One is killed and several injured in a clash between the GNLF and the CPI(M) at the Tukver tea estate. (S, 22 Dec 86)	C-GNLF P-CPM	C-GNLF P-CPM	1/?	U
12/25/86	WEST BENGAL. A mob of 1,000 armed members of the GNLF raids a CPI(M) area in Upper Phagu, burning 25 houses and injuring 1 person. (Tel, 27 Dec 86)	C-GNLF	P-CPM	0/1	U
12/28/86	WEST BENGAL. Two groups clash in Calcutta, leaving one dead. (Tel, 29 Dec 86)	U	U	1	U
12/28/86	WEST BENGAL. Three are killed and one injured in a land dispute in Bhupatinagar. (S, 30 Dec 86)	F	F	3/1	U
12/28/86	WEST BENGAL. Six are injured in a clash between members of the CPI(M) and the Congress(I) in Simlabari. (S, 30 Dec 86)	P-C(I) P-CPM	P-C(I) P-CPM	0/6	U
12/28/86	WEST BENGAL. A GNLF activist is shot and injured by an unknown assailant. (S, 30 Dec 86)	P-CPM?	C-GNLF	1	U

OTHER STATES



# CIVIL VIOLENCE IN INDIA

DATE	EVENT	PERPETRATOR	VICTIM	LOSSES	RESPONSE
01/01/85	ANDHRA PRADESH. The Ministry of Welfare reports 12 instances of murder and 4 of grievous hurt against members of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in 1985. (CPS, Winter 86, Welfare)	U	C-Cast C-Trib	(12/4)	U
03/01/85	ANDHRA PRADESH. A Democratic Telugu Desam Party candidate for district elections is stabbed to death at his home in Kavali. The police suspect that personal rivalry is involved in the murder. (FBIS/SA, 1 Mar 85)	F?	P-TDP	1	LP
03/08/85	ANDHRA PRADESH. Clashes in the wake of state elections leave 11 dead and 11 injured over 4 days of violence. In Hyderabad the police open fire in three places to quell violent mobs. (FBIS/SA, 8-9 Mar 85)	P	P	11/11	LP
03/21/85	ANDHRA PRADESH. One person dies and five are injured when two groups clash in Hyderabad. The police impose a curfew on the city. (FBIS/SA, 22 Mar 85)	U	U	1/5	LP
06/04/85	ANDHRA PRADESH. Police open fire on a crowd protesting a recent district reorganization in Maratalu. One is killed and five injured. (FBIS/SA, 5 Jun 85)	D	D	1/5	LP
06/16/85	ANDHRA PRADESH. One person is killed in a clash between two groups in Mahbubnagar. (FBIS/SA, 18 Jun 85)	U	U	1	LP
09/03/85	ANDHRA PRADESH. A gang of 10 people kills 1 police subinspector and injures 20 in a bomb attack at Warrangal train station. The reason for the attack is not known. (FBIS/SA, 3 Sep 85)	U	LP IB	1/20	LP
11/05/85	ANDHRA PRADESH. A gang of 13 unidentified assailants kills Kunja Boji, Member of the Legislative Assembly from the Communist Party of India (Marxist). A party organizer is killed and six others injured in the attack in Khammam district. The assailants are believed to be radicals, possibly pro-Beijing communists. (FBIS/SA, 6 Nov 85)	E-Nax?	G-S P-CPM	2/6	U
08/01/86	ANDHRA PRADESH. The Ministry of Home Affairs reports 5 deaths and 27 injuries in communal riots from August to October 1986. (CPS, Winter 86, Home Affairs)	U	U	(5/27)	U
07/12/86	ARUNACHAL PRADESH. NSCN guerrillas kill eight soldiers in two separate attacks in the first 2 weeks of July. (FBIS/SA, 14 Jul 86)	E-NSCN	A	8	U
01/16/85	ASSAM. A bomb explodes at the Bongaigaon station of the North Frontier Railway, killing two and wounding two others. (FBIS/SA, 17 Jan 85)	U	IB	2/2	LP

# CIVIL VIOLENCE IN INDIA

DATE	EVENT	PERPETRATOR	VICTIM	LOSSES	RESPONSE
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06/05/85	ASSAM. The police forces of Assam and Nagaland clash in a border dispute in the Meripani region. Members of the Naga Armed Police and other Naga groups allegedly armed by the police attack Assamese territory and burn villages. The Assam Rifles and six companies of the BSF are called in to patrol the boundary. About 50 Assamese police are killed and at least 100 wounded in the conflict. (FBIS/SA, 13 Jun 85)	C-NE LP	C-NE LP	50 /100+	A PM
08/15/85	ASSAM. Three are killed and four injured when a bomb explodes at the Rubber Bazaar in Tejpur. Local police begin an investigation. (FBIS/SA, 15 Aug 85)	U	IB	3/4	LP
02/19/86	ASSAM. Tankeswar Dehingia, former Assam minister, is killed by unidentified assailants in Sibsagar. (FBIS/SA, 20 Feb 86)	E-ULFA?	G-S	1	U
07/21/86	ASSAM. Demonstrators protesting the imposition of the Assamese language turn violent during a visit of the Chief Minister in Karimganj. Three are killed, including a policeman, in mob violence and police firing. Curfew is imposed. (FBIS/SA, 22 Jul 86)	C-NE	C-NE LP	3	LP
08/01/86	ASSAM. The Ministry of Home Affairs reports four cases of injuries in communal rioting between August and October 1986. (CPS, Winter 86, Home Affairs)	U	U	(0/4)	U
09/17/86	ASSAM. Kalipada Sen, president of the United Minorities Front, is killed by unidentified gunmen in Gaurhati. The United Liberation Front of Assam is suspected in the assault. (FBIS/SA, 18 Sep 86)	E-ULFA?	P-UMF	1	U
11/29/86	GOA. Members of the Konkani Porjecho Avaz (Voice of the Konkani People) stone the All-India Radio building to protest the visit of a Union Minister. The KPA is agitating for Goan statehood with Konkani as the sole official language. The police lathi-charge the crowd, injuring 20. (IE-ND, 30 Nov 86)	P-KPA	P-KPA	0/20	LP
12/20/86	GOA. Pro-Konkani and pro-Marathi groups clash in Panaji, Nerua and Margao. Over 5 days of rioting, arson, and stone-throwing, 9 people are killed and more than 16 injured. The army stages 2 days of flag marches, while 14 companies of CRPF soldiers and 2 of the Gujarat State Reserve Police are deployed to restore order in the area. (TI, 21-26 Dec 86)	P-KPA	P-KPA	9/16+	A PM
01/01/85	HARYANA. The Ministry of Welfare reports 13 instances of murder against members of scheduled tribes and scheduled castes in 1985. (CPS, Winter 86, Welfare)	U	C-Cast C-Trib	(13)	U

# CIVIL VIOLENCE IN INDIA

DATE	EVENT	PERPETRATOR	VICTIM	LOSSES	RESPONSE
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05/10/85	HARYANA. Over 2 days, Sikh terrorist bombs explode around the state, leaving 19 dead and more than 70 wounded. This is part of a 4-state bombing campaign in which 84 are killed. (FBIS/SA, 14 May 85)	E-Sikh	IB	19/70+	LP
01/23/86	HARYANA. Crowds engaging in a road-block agitation around the state turn violent. Police open fire, killing 2 and injuring 40. About 150 policemen are injured in the conflict. The road-block was called to demand a linguistic survey prior to the transfer of Chandigarh to Punjab. (FBIS/SA, 24 Jan 86)	C-Hind?	C-Hind LP	2/190	LP
07/09/86	HARYANA. Police use a lathi charge to disperse a crowd engaging in arson and looting in Rohtak. Several policemen are injured. (FBIS/SA, 10 Jul 86)	U	LP	0/?	LP
01/01/85	HIMACHAL PRADESH. The Ministry of Welfare reports one instance of murder and nine of grievous hurt committed against members of scheduled tribes and scheduled castes in 1985. (CPS, Winter 86, Welfare)	U	C-Cast C-Trib	(1/9)	U
01/01/85	KARNATAKA. Street fighting breaks out in Bagalkot town when two groups clash over the selection of candidates in municipal elections. The police open fire, killing 1 and injuring 10. (FBIS/SA, 2 Jan 85)	P	P	1/10	LP
01/01/85	KARNATAKA. The Ministry of Welfare reports 20 instances of murder and 7 of grievous hurt committed against members of scheduled tribes and scheduled castes in 1985. (CPS, Winter 86, Welfare)	U	C-Cast C-Trib	(20/7)	U
01/01/86	KARNATAKA. The Minister of State for Home Affairs reports 20 deaths in communal riots in 1986. (Pat, 4 Mar 87)	U	U	(20)	U
01/01/86	KARNATAKA. The Minister of State for Home Affairs reports 21 deaths in communal rioting in Ramnagaram, Bangalore and Mysore in 1986. (Pat, 21 Mar 87)	U	U	(21)	U
06/01/86	KARNATAKA. Police open fire to disperse a stone-throwing mob attacking government offices in Khandelgaum. Two are killed. (FBIS/SA, 2 Jun 86)	D	D	2	LP
06/06/86	KARNATAKA. An armed mob of 5,000 attacks a police party in Belagundi to protest the 5-day cutoff of the supply of drinking water in Belgaum. The police open fire, killing four and injuring several others. (FBIS/SA, 9 Jun 86)	D	D	4/?	LP
07/24/86	KARNATAKA. Violence breaks out in Romonagaram after a mob sets fire to huts in Udasanhalli village, killing two. Curfew is	U	U	2	LP

# CIVIL VIOLENCE IN INDIA

DATE ----	EVENT -----	PERPETRATOR -----	VICTIM -----	LOSSES -----	RESPONSE -----
	imposed and police are given orders to shoot at sight. (FBIS/SA, 25 Jul 86)				
08/01/86	KARNATAKA. The Ministry of Home Affairs reports 9 deaths and 83 injuries in communal rioting between August and October 1986. (CPS, Winter 86, Home Affairs)	U	U	(9/83)	U
10/21/86	KARNATAKA. Armed police are rushed into Nagalkote to control sensitive areas. Over 4 days, two people die of stab injuries. (FBIS/SA, 27 Oct 86)	U	U	2	LP
12/01/86	KARNATAKA. Moolanivasis, the original residents of the area, clash with Mophalas, Malabar Muslims who have migrated from Kerala. Two are killed in the Virajpet area. Reports indicate that two others were killed in a similar clash earlier in the year. (TI, 3 Dec 86)	C-Hind C-Musl	C-Hind C-Musl	4	U
12/07/86	KARNATAKA. A mob of 5,000 Muslims in Bangalore attacks the offices of the Deccan Herald to protest the publication of a story entitled "Mohammad The Idiot." A similar riot occurs in Mysore. Over 3 days of rioting and police firing, 16 are killed and more than 30 injured. (S, 8-9 Dec 86)	C-Musl	C-Hind	16/30+	LP
12/30/86	KARNATAKA. Members of the Congress(I) and Janata Party clash in Nagalapura, leaving 15 injured. (IE, 31 Dec 86)	P-C(I) P-Jan	P-C(I) P-Jan	0/15	U
01/01/85	KERALA. The Ministry of Welfare reports 20 instances of murder and 7 of grievous hurt committed against members of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in 1985. (CPS, Winter 86, Welfare)	U	C-Cast C-Trib	(20/7)	U
10/07/85	KERALA. Opposition politicians led by the Marxist Communist Party initiate a general strike to protest government indifference. In stoning and stabbing incidents, 14 policemen are injured. Police open fire. (FBIS/SA, 8 Oct 85)	D	LP	0/14	LP
08/01/86	KERALA. The Ministry of Home Affairs reports 11 cases of injuries in communal rioting between August and October 1986. (CPS, Winter 86, Home Affairs)	U	U	(0/11)	U
08/02/86	KERALA. Members of the Marxist-led Democratic Youth Federation of India throw stones in a demonstration against corrupt government practices in Cannanore. Police use lathi charges and tear gas to disperse the crowd. In the conflict, 90 demonstrators and 20 policemen are injured. (FBIS/SA, 5 Aug 86)	D	D LP	0/110	LP

# CIVIL VIOLENCE IN INDIA

DATE ----	EVENT -----	PERPETRATOR -----	VICTIM -----	LOSSES -----	RESPONSE -----
12/01/86	KERALA. Members of the CPI(M) and the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS) clash in Nooranadu. Two are killed and five injured. (IE, 2 Dec 86)	P-CPM P-RSS	P-CPM P-RSS	2/5	U
12/22/86	KERALA. The police open fire to restore order when two groups clash at Meeran Kadavu. (IE, 23 Dec 86)	U	U	?	LP
01/01/85	MADHYA PRADESH. The Ministry of Welfare reports 75 instances of murder and 347 of grievous hurt committed against members of scheduled tribes and scheduled castes in 1985. (CPS, Winter 86, Welfare)	U	C-Cast C-Trib	(75 /347)	U
02/26/85	MADHYA PRADESH. Students demonstrating against reservation policies stone police in Bhopal. Police respond with a lathi charge, leaving 200 people injured, including 50 policemen. (FBIS/SA, 26 Feb 85)	C-Cast	C-Cast LP	0/200	LP
02/26/85	MADHYA PRADESH. Students in Indore clash with police in a protest against the State's new reservation policy, leaving 16 people injured. (FBIS/SA, 27 Feb 85)	C-Cast	C-Cast LP	0/16	LP
01/01/86	MADHYA PRADESH. The Minister of State for Home Affairs reports eight deaths in communal riots in 1986. (Pat, 4 Mar 86)	U	U	(8)	U
02/16/86	MADHYA PRADESH. Muslims armed with stones, guns and bombs attack a Hindu procession in Sehore. The procession was organized in celebration of a court order giving Hindus rights to a disputed temple in nearby Uttar Pradesh. Police open fire to curb the fighting in which 8 are killed and 57 injured. (FBIS/SA, 18 Feb 86; CPS, Monsoon 86, Home Affairs)	C-Musl	C-Hind	8/57	LP
08/01/86	MADHYA PRADESH. The Ministry of Home Affairs reports 13 deaths and 3 injuries in communal rioting between August and October 1986. (CPS, Winter 86, Home Affairs)	U	U	(13/3)	U
02/18/85	MANIPUR. Insurgents ambush a convoy of army personnel in Ukhrul District, killing 13 soldiers and one member of the village volunteer force. Security forces comb the area. (FBIS/SA, 20 Feb 1985)	E-NSCN?	A	14	A?
08/08/85	MANIPUR. Suspected tribal separatists kill former Manipur Finance Minister L. Solomon at his home in Imphal. (FBIS/SA, 9 Aug 85)	E-NSCN?	G-S	1	LP
08/13/85	MANIPUR. Suspected NSCN rebels attack an army convoy near Tolloi, killing seven soldiers. (FBIS/SA, 14 Aug 85)	E-NSCN	A	7	A

# CIVIL VIOLENCE IN INDIA

DATE	EVENT	PERPETRATOR	VICTIM	LOSSES	RESPONSE
08/14/85	MANIPUR. Armed extremists in Tamenglong kill three inmates of a peace camp and burn down the camp. (FBIS/SA, 15 Aug 85)	E-NSCN?	U	3	U
11/13/85	MANIPUR. Extremists of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak attack a security forces camp near Imphal. The PRPK chairman, Rajkumar Bhupendra Singh, is killed in the incident, and eight others are injured. (FBIS/SA, 14 Nov 85)	E-PRPK	PM E-PRPK	1/8	U
06/06/86	MANIPUR. Two BSF soldiers are killed and six others injured in an ambush by unidentified gunmen with automatic weapons and hand grenades. (FBIS/SA, 10 Jun 86)	E-NSCN?	PM	2/6	PM
07/07/86	MANIPUR. Naga insurgents ambush an army patrol on the Ukhrul road in East Manipur. One soldier is killed and two are injured. (FBIS/SA, 9 Jul 86)	E-NSCN	A	1/2	U
05/24/85	NAGALAND. Naga insurgents ambush an army convoy near Kohima, killing two CRPF soldiers and injuring seven others. Security forces engage in mass combating operations. (FBIS/SA, 28 May 85)	E-NSCN	PM	2/7	PM
03/20/86	NAGALAND. A crowd of students turns violent during a strike to protest the extension of the disturbed area belt along the Indo-Burmese border. The strike was called by the Naga Students Federation. The police open fire to control the violence. The conflict leaves 2 students dead, while 5 students and 55 policemen are injured. (FBIS/SA, 20 Mar 86)	C-NE	C-NE LP	2/60	LP
07/10/86	NAGALAND. NSCN guerrillas kill two soldiers in an ambush in the Mon district. (FBIS/SA, 14 Jul 86)	E-NSCN	A	2	U
11/12/86	NAGALAND. Suspected Naga insurgents ambush a police patrol near Chizami, killing six policemen and one civilian, and injuring five others. (FBIS/SA, 14 Nov 86)	E-NSCN	LP	7/5	U
01/01/85	ORISSA. The Ministry of Welfare reports 1 instance of murder and 19 of grievous hurt committed against members of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in 1985. (CPS, Winter 86, Welfare)	U	C-Cast C-Trib	(1/19)	U
08/01/86	ORISSA. The Ministry of Home Affairs reports one death in communal rioting between August and October 1986. (CPS, Winter 86, Home Affairs)	U	U	(1)	U
10/16/86	ORISSA. Curfew is imposed in Bhawanipatna following violence when a procession celebrating a religious festival is attacked. (FBIS/SA, 16 Oct 86)	U	U	?	U

# CIVIL VIOLENCE IN INDIA

DATE -----	EVENT -----	PERPETRATOR -----	VICTIM -----	LOSSES -----	RESPONSE -----
01/01/85	RAJASTHAN. The Ministry of Welfare reports 29 instances of murder and 167 of grievous injury committed against members of scheduled tribes and scheduled castes in 1985. (CPS, Winter 86, Welfare)	U	C-Cast C-Trib	(29 /167)	U
02/24/85	RAJASTHAN. Violent crowds clash with police in Deeg and Jodhpur to protest the killing of Man Singh, the former Prince of Bharatpur and a Member of the Legislative Assembly. Man Singh had been killed in a confrontation with the police on 21 February after crashing his car into the State Chief Minister's helicopter. Crowds attack police stations, stoning policemen and burning vehicles, causing police to open fire. Over 2 days of conflict, 12 are killed, including 3 policemen. (FBIS/SA, 25-26 Feb 85)	D	D LP	12/?	LP
05/11/85	RAJASTHAN. A Sikh terrorist bombing campaign kills two. Total casualties over 4 northern states are 84 dead and hundreds wounded. (FBIS/SA, 14 May 85)	E-Sikh	IB	2	LP
08/01/86	RAJASTHAN. The Ministry of Home Affairs reports 64 cases of injuries in communal rioting between August and October 1986. (CPS, Winter 86, Home Affairs)	U	U	(0/64)	U
09/16/86	RAJASTHAN. Two groups engaging in arson and looting clash in Jalaur. Police use lathi charges and tear gas to disperse the crowd. Indefinite curfew is imposed. (FBIS/SA, 18 Sep 86)	U	U	?	U
11/16/86	RAJASTHAN. Police looking for an escaped Adivasi convict attack his home village, Dabi Pada, beating and raping seven people. (IE, 25 Jan 87)	LP	C-Trib	0/7	U
01/01/85	TAMIL NADU. The Ministry of Welfare reports 20 instances of murder and 12 of grievous hurt committed against members of scheduled tribes and scheduled castes in 1985. (CPS, Winter 86, Welfare)	U	C-Cast C-Trib	(20 /12)	U
05/21/85	TAMIL NADU. A bomb explodes at a bus stand in Madurai, killing one and injuring one. (FBIS/SA, 22 May 85)	U	IB	1/1	U
12/04/85	TAMIL NADU. Fishermen protesting their eviction from housing in Madras turn violent. Six are killed and seven injured in police firing. The crowds injure 89 police personnel, including the city police commissioner and 4 deputy commissioners, in stone-throwing and stabbing incidents. (FBIS/SA, 5 Dec 85)	D	LP D	6/96	LP
01/20/86	TAMIL NADU. A violent mob attacks the Vyasarpadi police station to protest the death of a man in police custody. The police open fire, killing 2 and injuring 10 others. In the fighting, 42 policemen are injured. (FBIS/SA, 21 Jan 86)	D	D LP	2/52	LP

# CIVIL VIOLENCE IN INDIA

DATE	EVENT	PERPETRATOR	VICTIM	LOSSES	RESPONSE
08/01/86	TAMIL NADU. The Ministry of Home Affairs reports 30 cases of injuries in communal rioting between August and October 1986. (CPS, Winter 86, Home Affairs)	U	U	(0/30)	U
11/01/86	TAMIL NADU. Ten members of the Sri Lankan Tamil rebel group Eelam People's Revolutionary Liberation Front open fire on a crowd in Madras during an altercation. One person is killed and two injured. (S, 3 Nov 86)	F	IB	1/2	LP
12/09/86	TAMIL NADU. An anti-Hindi agitation led by the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam turns violent. Participants burning parts of the Indian constitution begin throwing stones and burning buses. Police arrest 6,000, including Karunanidhi, president of the DMK. Five are injured in the conflict. (H, 10 Dec 86)	P-DMK	P-DMK	0/5	LP
12/11/86	TAMIL NADU. Bombs are detonated in Coimbatore and Madurai to protest the arrest of Karunanidhi, president of the DMK. The CRPF is called in to protect government installations. One is killed in the explosions. (H, 12 Dec 86)	P-DMK	IB	1	PM
12/19/86	TAMIL NADU. Members of the Vanniyar Peravai (Vanniyar Front, a lower caste organization) block the railroad in a demonstration to demand 20 percent reservations in government jobs. The police open fire, injuring two. (H, 20 Dec 86)	C-Cast	C-Cast	0/2	LP
12/23/86	TAMIL NADU. A passenger train at Mutharasanallur station is bombed to protest the arrest of 10 DMK Members of the Legislative Assembly. The explosion kills one and injures 14. In a demonstration the same day, protesters break through a barricade at the Egmore magistrate's office, injuring 11 policemen. (TI, 24 Dec 86)	P-DMK	IB LP	1/25	LP
12/31/86	TAMIL NADU. One is killed and several injured in a clash between members of the Communist Party of India and the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam in Hosur. (S, 1 Jan 87)	P-CPI	P-ADMK	1/?	U